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Leading U.S. Index Declines, Suggesting Economy May Slow

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's main index of future economic activity declined 0.2 percent in December, the Department of Commerce reported Thursday, and its earlier figures for the months of October and November were revised downward.

However, other economic signals released Thursday were mixed: Factory orders declined, while sales of new homes ended 1984 at the highest level in five years.

The decline in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators suggested that the economic rebound may not be as strong as had been expected, economists said. The index estimates economic activity six to nine months in the future.

The new figures indicated to some economists that the hoped-for pickup in economic activity that began in the fourth quarter would be moderate during the first half of this year.

The leading indicators increased 0.6 percent in November following a 0.6-percent decline in October, the Commerce Department said. It had originally estimated a 1.3-percent increase in November and a 0.5-percent decline in October.

The report Thursday contrasted sharply with a recent report of four-quarter gross national product, which measures the output of goods and services. The GNP report showed the economy growing at a 3.9-percent pace in the fourth quarter following a 1.6-percent growth rate during the third quarter.

Economists interpreted this leap

in activity as a sign that growth would pick up sharply during the first half of this year.

However, after Thursday's report of the indicators, some economists said growth would not be so robust and that much of the improvement in GNP had been in foreign trade, which is not expected to reoccur this quarter.

In other reports Thursday, the Commerce Department said new orders for manufactured goods in December dropped 0.7 percent. A 2.9-percent decline in durable-goods orders more than offset a 1.9-percent increase in nondurable goods, the department said.

However, it also said that sales of new single-family homes rose 3.1 percent in December, following a 9.8-percent decline in November. During 1984, new home sales increased 2.6 percent over 1983.

The average price of a new house slipped back by \$800 to \$99,000 in December and was \$97,600 for all of last year, 8.7 percent above 1983.

Meanwhile, most of the nation's



A Finnish official with part of the Soviet target missile on the frozen surface of Lake Inari.

Europeans Accept U.S. Offer to Participate in Space Station

The Associated Press

ROME — The European Space Agency approved Thursday its participation in a U.S. permanent space station and the construction of a more powerful launcher, an agency official said.

Delegates to the agency's meeting also agreed to increase their budget 70 percent by 1989, to \$1.3 billion, according to Gjjs Van Aardenne, the Netherlands' economics minister and deputy prime minister.

Mr. Van Aardenne said that delegates postponed a decision on two other projects: the Hermes space shuttle proposed by France, and a British plan for a rocket launcher that resembles an airplane, called Hotel.

Last year, President Ronald Reagan invited Europe to take part in the space station.

"We welcome and accept the offer by the president of the United States subject to reaching an agreement," said Mr. Van Aardenne, the president of the conference of government ministers who oversee the space station.

Mr. Van Aardenne said that delegates postponed a decision on two other projects: the Hermes space shuttle proposed by France, and a British plan for a rocket launcher that resembles an airplane, called Hotel.

The European Space Agency is expected to build a separate section of the \$10-billion U.S. space station, which is scheduled to be

launched in the early 1990s. The cost of the European section, named Columbus, was not given but it also is expected to be about \$2.1 billion.

Plans call for the Columbus to be detachable from the U.S. space station, and able to form the basis of a separate European space station.

The meeting was the second of government ministers from agency members since the agency was founded in 1975. The last meeting was in 1977.

The member nations are Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and West Germany. Norway and Austria are associate members, while Canada has a limited cooperation agreement.

The space agency has launched a number of communications and weather satellites. It also sponsored

a \$1 billion reusable manned laboratory launched aboard the U.S. space shuttle Columbia in 1983.

Europespace, a group of about 40 aeronautical companies and banks, estimates that by expanding its program the European Space Agency could capture 20 percent of the world market for satellites and launching services by 1993.

■ **Ariane to Launch 2 Satellites**

Europe's Ariane rocket will place two satellites in orbit Feb. 8, one for the Arab League countries and one for Brazil, the ArianeSpace company announced Thursday.

The missile's flight, over a sparsely populated area of northern Norway and then over Finland, caused a sensation after Norwegian officials described it as a stray cruise missile, which is designed to

carry nuclear warheads.

The Soviet Union apologized to Finland and Norway for the incident, offering the explanation that a target missile had gone off course during a firing exercise.

Earlier Thursday, officials in several countries denied a British newspaper report that the missile had been aimed at West Germany and had been shot down by Soviet forces.

The Daily Express reported that the missile was heading for either

Iraq Launches 2d Offensive in 4 Days, Says Many Iranian Soldiers Are Killed

United Press International

BEIRUT — Iraqi troops Thursday launched their second offensive of the Gulf War in four days, killing "large numbers" of Iranian soldiers and taking new positions in the central sector of the battlefield, Iraqi officials said.

But Iran said the "limited and failed" offensive failed and the Iraqi Army suffered heavy casualties in their attack.

Troops of the 16th Division completed their mission and secured new positions at dawn after

killing large numbers of Iranians and destroying their positions, artillery and ammunition," the Iraqi News Agency said.

But Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency denied the Iraqi reports, saying "the Iraqi forces failed to capture Iranian positions and suffered heavy casualties in their attack."

The Iraqi regime, in a bid to attract media coverage and to boost the shattered morale of its troops, launched a limited and futile military offensive," IRNA said.

Iran has said its army "crushed" the first Iraqi offensive in three years of their four-year conflict Monday, killing more than 200 Iraqi soldiers.

Iraq said its men overran three posts near the disputed Muijan islands in the southern battle zone. The islands were captured in an Iranian offensive last February.

The Iraqi spokesman said the objects of the second push were to "reaffirm Iraq's right to punish the aggressor, extend its sovereignty, reaffirm Iraq's troop superiority and teach Iranian forces a fresh lesson in good behavior."

Egypt's Al Ahram newspaper said Wednesday there were indications Iraq had received satellite information from either the Soviet Union or United States before mounting Monday's three-pronged attack.

Iraq, which has a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow, resumed diplomatic relations with Washington in November.

Not only intellectuals were appalled by the video, which was broadcast during prime time.

"My children were so upset they could not eat their dinner," a young servant said.

The Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980.

■ **Red Cross Cooperation**

Iraq has indicated that it is prepared to resume cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, which it ended after being accused of grave violations of the Geneva conventions on humanitarian law. The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

A Red Cross spokesman said Thursday the organization had no confirmation yet from its delegates in Tehran. But he said a dispatch by the Iranian news agency that 30 disabled Iraqi prisoners would soon be repatriated "was the first concrete sign" that cooperation would be resumed.

The aftermath has brought much soul-searching and finger-pointing over who was ultimately responsible for the tragedy. Plant workers, technical experts and former Union Carbide officials have described a deterioration of safety

Sudanese Express Disgust Over Public Humiliations

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

Khartoum, Sudan — One by one the four men could be seen being led into the strobe-lighted room, carrying the chains that bound their feet.

The small room in the prison resembled a cheap café. Half-empty tea glasses were strewn across the table, which was covered by a plastic tablecloth. Flies buzzed overhead.

Around the table sat six mullahs, or Moslem sheikhs. They had been sent to encourage the four convicted heretics to repent. The men had chosen repentence rather than death, a day before their scheduled execution and two days after they had been forced to witness the execution of their leader, Mahmoud Mohammed Taha.

Mr. Taha, 76, the founder and head of the opposition — but moderate — Republican Brothers, was publicly hanged here Jan. 18. The other four were sentenced to death for handing out a leaflet opposing President Gaafar Nimeiri's imposition of a harsh version of Islamic law.

Each was asked to sign a confession that he had deviated from the true path of Islam. Then the four were bullied into denouncing Mr. Taha as a heretic.

One hesitated. He had worked with Mr. Taha for 30 years, he said. He would admit the error of his ways and vow to remain a good Moslem, but he could not denounce his friend.

"But the hanging and recantations were morally repugnant to his people, even to his dwindling supporters," the diplomat said. "We may look back and say that it signaled the beginning of the end for him."



A CALL TO DISARM — Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, left; President Alfonsin of Argentina, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, right, at an Athens conference aimed at pressing the nuclear powers to stop the arms race. Page 2.

Apportioning the Blame for Bhopal Disaster Bares Flaws in Regulation of Industry in India

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — A few weeks before the gas leak at the Union Carbide factory here, the state pollution control board had granted the plant an "environmental clearance certificate."

It was a routine clearance required by the central government of India, and it was readily granted since, in the words of a board official, "only slight modifications were needed" in the plant's emission controls.

In fact, the plant was soon to suffer a chemical reaction that spewed lethal methyl isocyanate gas across this city in central India on Dec. 3, leaving more than 2,000 dead and 200,000 injured.

The aftermath has brought much soul-searching and finger-pointing over who was ultimately responsible for the tragedy. Plant workers, technical experts and former Union Carbide officials have described a deterioration of safety

standards at the plant that, they say, helped provoke a disaster.

The tragedy has also led many to accuse the state pollution board, as well as many other agencies of the state and central government responsible for overseeing industry, for not having adequately monitored the plant.

Their failure has raised questions about the ability of India and its fast-developing states to regulate the new industry they seek. And it has led many to say that the responsibility for the deaths must be shared by the government.

Under Indian law, industrial licenses are issued by the Ministry of Industry in New Delhi. But enforcement of worker safety, environmental and other rules is left largely to the state governments.

Bhopal is the capital of Madhya Pradesh, the largest state in India. The state's Department of Labor employs 15 factory inspectors to monitor more than 8,000 plants statewide, and the Bhopal office

responsible for monitoring the

Union Carbide plant has only two inspectors, both mechanical engineers with little knowledge of chemical hazards.

Inspection records show that they made many visits to the plant after internal leaks and other mishaps, but offered only minor remedial recommendations, generally urging the company to follow its own operating procedures more closely.

Similarly, the Madhya Pradesh air and water pollution control board has acquired not a single instrument to measure air pollution, nor has it hired any new staff since the central government passed its first air-pollution law more than two years ago.

Almost all government officials interviewed said that they were not responsible for looking after the methyl isocyanate tank that leaked.

An official of the state labor department's division of industrial

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Algeria	600 P. firs	13,540	Norway	7,720
Australia	1,000 P. firs	15,000	Portugal	9,700
Bahrain	650 P. firs	450	Qatar	6,500
Belgium	450 P. firs	5,600	R.D.P. Rep. of Ireland	270 P.
Canada	C. 120	9,000	Rep. of Jordan	110 P.
Cyprus	C. 270	1,000	South Africa	110 P.
Denmark	8,000 P. firs	1,200	Spain	110 P.
Egypt	2,000 P. firs	1,200	Sweden	7,500
Fiji	200 P. firs	450	Switzerland	2,200
France	2,000 P. firs	1,200	Tunisia	2,000
Greece	50 P. firs	5,000	U.A.E.	4,500
Iceland	80 P. firs	1,000	U.S. Am. (Col.)	30,000
Iraq	115 P. firs	170 K.	Venezuela	170 D.

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Anatoli Karpov, left, studies move as the challenger, Gary Kasparov, watched in 41st game.

Chess Marathon Has Become as Much a Test of Will as Wits

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the most grueling world championship in modern chess history, two young players from the Soviet Union remain locked in a battle that has become as much a test of endurance as of skill.

After 47 games and nearly five months, the score stands at 5-2 in the defending champion, Anatoli Karpov, 33, needing only one more victory to defeat his challenger, Gary Kasparov, 21.

But in a match that has set records for duration and for the number of its unbroken draws, their final victory has eluded Mr. Karpov. The challenger's backers point out that in the 37 games after Mr. Karpov's fourth victory, the score had been even, at 1-1. Then, Wednesday, Mr. Kasparov narrowed the gap by winning the 47th game.

By now, grandmasters say, it is a struggle in which the players, who for hours sit almost motionless at the chessboard, are fighting each other and the ruinous errors that exhaustion can bring.

"The score itself is no longer of interest to anyone," said the Russian grandmaster, Vassily Smyslov, a former world champion. "The extraordinary thing about this match is the way both men continue a battle that would already seem to have gone beyond the limits of endurance."

There have been 40 draws, of which a record 17 came consecutively. The longest previous match was the 34-game series between Alexander Alekhine of France and José Raúl Capablanca of Cuba in Buenos Aires in 1927.

"For me, the match is already less interesting than what will follow after the match," said another grandmaster. "Will their abilities suffer lasting effects from the contest?"

Despite the players' unerring self-control at the board, the tournament's official doctor, Pyotr Nasimov, has detected signs of tension. When Mr. Kasparov is nervous, Mr. Nasimov said, he rests his elbows on the table and places his hands at his temples, his fingers shading his eyes as he struggles to bring himself under control.

Mr. Karpov, one of the coolest and steadiest players chess has known, sits with hardly a muscle moving, swallowing occasionally as he thinks. Under pressure, his cheeks flush and his ear lobes turn white, the doctor said.

He said both players have lost several pounds.

"There is no break in the tension," a Soviet chess journalist said. "This is like taking examinations for four straight months. There is no relaxation even between games because the players must do analyses and plan their strategies."

The games are played on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, with adjourned games finished on the following days. A member of Mr. Kasparov's delegation said the challenger sometimes spends much of the night after an adjourned game analyzing what happened. His doctor sometimes insists that he take time off to relax until midnight. "After midnight, he is free to work as long as he wants," the delegation member said.

Had Mr. Kasparov lost all six games quickly, they say, he would have been crushed. And Mr. Karpov might have remained at the summit of the chess world for years without a serious challenger.

By hanging on, they say, Mr. Kasparov has displayed a striking strength of character, re-establishing himself as a worthy opponent no matter the outcome.

Mr. Karpov, for his part, has shown extraordinary control in continuing to play carefully and coolly although he has not been able to win again. Twenty games have passed since his last victory.

"After his first four wins, he wanted to win the match, 6-0, to crush his opponent," said a close associate of Mr. Karpov, Alexander Roshal, the first deputy editor of the chess journal called 64.

"Then, when Kasparov won a game, you might think Karpov would feel he had nothing to lose and would lash out. He might drop a couple of games perhaps, and then win. But in chess there is never nothing to lose."

The champion "has a strong character, a strong will," Mr. Roshal said. "Organically, he cannot stand to lose. He cannot lose. It turns out that Kasparov is made of the same clay."

Attacks on Israeli Troops Expected to Increase

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Israeli troops likely will be faced with more guerrilla attacks, not fewer, after completing the first stage of their planned withdrawal from southern Lebanon, military officials and other authorities here believe.

In the last few days there already has been a noticeable increase in attacks on the Israelis and the local militia forces they set up. Most of the attacks have occurred in the territory Israel will continue holding after it pulls out of the area around the port city of Sidon.

The Israeli government, tired of the occupation because of the incessant ambushes made, largely, by militant Shiite Moslems, decided on the withdrawal plan over sharp internal objections.

But if the major goal is to cut down the attacks and the casualties, the withdrawal from Sidon will present several new problems, according to diplomats in Beirut. Western military sources, leaders of Lebanese factions and others familiar with the area.

The most important and most obvious problem, they say, is that the area Israeli forces still will occupy is the heartland of Shiite resistance. They say the Israelis also face these dangers:

• Israel's new lines, which cover rugged mountains and valleys between tiny villages, will be much

more difficult to control and protect against infiltrators.

• The vacated area around Tyre, even if the weak Lebanese Army is able to exert some control, is likely to turn into a staging area for new attacks.

• The Lebanese guerrillas, sources familiar with their thinking say, will take the first-stage withdrawal as a rare victory and harry the Israelis all the more, rather than believing that the Israelis eventually will leave the country or their own.

PLO Caves Destroyed

Israeli forces in southern Lebanon blew up caves Wednesday that had served as secret PLO arms depots before Israel's invasion in June 1982. The New York Times reported from Tel Aviv.

Officers said they also began demolishing Israeli installations Wednesday, having removed all the heavy equipment it was feasible to repatriate from the 20-square-mile (324-square-kilometer) area to be evacuated by Feb. 18.

Among the Palestine Liberation Front installations demolished were bunkers, artillery positions, a

communications command post and a building said to have served as a radio station. The demolition squads operated Wednesday in the vicinity of the Zaharani River and near Sarafand and Arab el Salim.

Four Guerrillas Killed

Four guerrillas were killed in a clash with the Israeli Army northeast of Jezzine in southern Lebanon, the army said Thursday. United Press International, in a story from Jerusalem, said no Israeli casualties were reported.

Details were scant. The army said one of its detachments encountered "a terrorist squad" and opened fire. In the ensuing search, the army said, the bodies of four guerrillas were found, along with Kalashnikov rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

In Beirut, seven persons, including a schoolboy and a Roman Catholic priest, were wounded by a mortar barrage in the Christian sector. Schools in the area were shut for fear of more attacks.

Police sources said they had no explanation for the shelling. Christian militiamen did not retaliate.

20 Jailed Arabs Alleged Israelis Tortured Them

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Twenty Palestinian youths have signed affidavits stating that they were tortured and humiliated by Israeli soldiers at the Fara prison near the city of Nablus on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The affidavits were made public Wednesday by the International Commission of Jurists, based in Geneva.

The Palestinians were "security prisoners" at the prison, which they described as an interrogation and torture center. They said they had been beaten, forced to stand for hours in cold showers, held in fetid toilet stalls or forced to lie on floors awash in urine, subjected to sexual abuse and ordered to insult themselves and their families.

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Outcry Mounting Over Debt Crisis for U.S. Farmers

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Farmers, bankers and clergy have warned a congressional meeting that unless Washington acts quickly to resolve the growing farm-debt squeeze, U.S. agriculture and banking institutions will be thrown into chaos.

"The scope of the present crisis is unparalleled, even in the 1930s. We're astounded at the rapidly escalating nature of the crisis," Bishop Maurice Diceman of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Des Moines, Iowa, said Wednesday in a statement that brought a standing ovation from the audience.

"It is a disaster of astounding proportions. Equally astounding is the reaction of federal officials who are unaware of or don't care about the gathering storm," the bishop said on behalf of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference.

"We're dying," he added, and maintained, "If we lose those family farmers and businessmen in small towns, we have lost the bedrock of democracy."

Other witnesses brought much the same message to the meeting convened by Senator John McClellan, Democrat of Montana, as

"We're dying. If we lose those family farmers and businessmen in small towns, we have lost the bedrock of democracy."

Senator Tom Harkin

part of a bipartisan Farm Belt campaign to focus the Reagan administration's attention on the farm financing crisis.

Speaker after speaker emphasized that the debt-restructuring program announced by President Ronald Reagan last September is not working and will not work unless rapid and major changes are made so it reaches more farmers

Committee to take it up, said. "It is very alarming to find an attitude in Washington that pushes aside what many of us feel is a most critical crisis."

His meeting drew 13 House and Senate members, Republicans and Democrats, who took turns urging quick action by the White House to reverse a situation that, in the view of many bankers and public officials, could throw thousands of farmers into bankruptcy if they cannot get spring planting loans in the next 60 days.

"My state of Iowa is dying," said Senator Tom Harkin, a Democrat. "In the first six years of the Great Depression, Iowa lost 7.8 percent of its farmers. This year, we will lose 10 percent in one year."

"We don't have the time or the need for further study," said A.J. King of Kalispell, Montana, president of the Independent Bankers Association of America, which represents most of the rural banks that finance farmers.

He said the administration must increase funding "to several billion dollars" for the Farmers Home Administration, which finances farmers who cannot get credit elsewhere.

"It is not just a crisis. We're seeing a farm collapse," said David Seiter, an official of the American Agriculture Movement. "Not only the collapse of rural America, but we're about to see an explosion."

"Confrontation," added Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska. "Is something we use as a last resort, and we're almost there." "March 1 is the magical date because rents and payments come due," said Tim Winge, a Nebraska fertilizer dealer. "If they are not paid, land and machinery values would collapse. It is paramount that some good news come from Washington to shore up confidence."

■ **Reagan Meeting Sought**

Twenty-three senators asked Thursday that President Reagan meet with a bipartisan group of lawmakers on the farm crisis. United Press International reported.

The request was made in a letter by Senator Harkin that said: "We believe a meeting is necessary to apprise you of just how serious the situation is and how much it has worsened in just the last two months."

A similar letter was being circulated in the House.

Farm Income in the U.S.

Net income of farm operators from farming, in billions of constant 1987 dollars, adjusted for inflation. Estimates for 1984 range from \$9 billion to \$11 billion.

Source: Department of Agriculture

1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980

N.Y.T.

Democrat Says Meese Is 'Beneath' New Post

By Loretta Totani
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The senior Democrat on the Senate Judiciary Committee broke into a long second day of hearings dominated by dry questions and attacked Edwin Meese III, the nominee for attorney general, saying his conduct was "ethical but 'beneath' the office" to which he aspired.

"Why do you stick to the technicalities?" Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, demanded Wednesday after Mr. Meese defended his participation in discussions about a federal job for his accountant, John R. McLean, who arranged two loans totaling \$60,000 for him.

"In the meeting when McLean's name came up, you say it was not a formal meeting," Mr. Biden said. "Who the hell cares whether it was a formal meeting? Who the hell cares whether he was a trustee of the loan or the person who loaned it?"

Mr. Meese had said he did not believe he had a conflict of interest because the discussions did not occur during a formal meeting and because Mr. McLean had arranged for the loans but was not the source of the money.

Mr. Biden also castigated Mr. Meese for his unwillingness to say he had received a favor from Thomas J. Barrack, his lawyer. Mr. Barrack agreed to find a buyer for Mr. Meese's home in La Mesa, California. Mr. Barrack also received a federal job later.

"It's an attitude," Mr. Biden said. "Why is it so difficult for you to go heck and say, 'In hindsight, it was wrong for me to do such and such'?"

"I have said that," Mr. Meese responded.

The White House counselor seemed shaken by Mr. Biden's outburst. He said that in his 25 years in public life he had met "the high standards" Mr. Biden described.

"If I had a chance to do over what we talked about, I would do some things over," Mr. Meese said. "But you can't refine history. My decisions were made on the highest standards I had at the time."

The attack on Mr. Meese previously was led by Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of



PAPAL PONCHO — Pope John Paul II tried on an Inca shawl in Quito, Ecuador. In an address to about 200,000 Indians he urged them to search for justice and equality and criticized alcoholism and lack of faith.

Georgia Gazette Is to Close; Weekly Won Pulitzer in '84

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The Georgia Gazette, the weekly Savannah newspaper that won the 1984 Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing, will stop publication March 1 because of financial difficulties, according to the paper's former editor.

Albert Scardino said Wednesday by telephone from New York, where he has taken a job with The New York Times, that the Gazette's already precarious financial situation had been dealt the fatal blow Jan. 2, when Chatham County officials took away the legal advertising that had provided 60 percent of its revenues.

Mr. Scardino questioned why the company felt it needed to go through Mr. Meese at the White House and whether it hoped that his call to Mr. Weinberger "would be viewed as a not-so-subtle sign of White House favoritism."

In a related development, Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, wrote to the Justice Department to end its investigation of Mr. Meese's loan application.

Mr. Proxmire said he was troubled by Mr. Meese's willingness to contact Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger to arrange a meeting between Mr. Weinberger and General Dynamics officials to discuss a conflict over construction of the Trident nuclear submarine.

Mr. Meese promised to call Mr. Weinberger after an Aug. 7, 1981, meeting with General Dynamics officials, according to a summary of the meetings that Mr. Meese attached to his letter.

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As the high fashion shows ended, Philippe Venet won the annual best designer prize awarded by fashion critics.

The mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, presided over the ceremony, congratulating the couturiers for their contribution to French prestige and the economy. His wife, also present, wore a superb two-piece houndstooth-check outfit by Guy Laroche.

As the week of collections wound to a close, the mood was exuberant. A spokesman for the industry, Jacques Moncler,

seemed elated by the renewed vigor of couture after the doldrums of several years back.

He also knows how to match angora cardigans with satin blouses and gabardine pants to make the wearer feel both dressy and yet comfortable.

As the high fashion shows ended,

Philippe Venet won the annual best designer prize awarded by fashion critics.

The mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, presided over the ceremony, congratulating the couturiers for their contribution to French prestige and the economy. His wife, also present, wore a superb two-piece houndstooth-check outfit by Guy Laroche.

As the week of collections wound to a close, the mood was exuberant. A spokesman for the industry, Jacques Moncler,

seemed elated by the renewed vigor of couture after the doldrums of several years back.

Not since the rise of the ready-to-wear industry in the early 1960s have couture clothes looked better. Now that the novelty of buying expensive clothes off the racks has worn off, the clients for made-to-order fashion are back in force, and, in particular, the Americans, who are encouraged by the exchange rate of almost 10 francs to the dollar.

Most of the 23 houses showing their collections this week report gains of at least 20 percent in sales over last year. Chanel insisted that its figures had doubled and the Chamber Syndicate, which organizes the shows, announced that the industry average is up 35 percent.

It has won awards for its reporting, particularly for exposing and pursuing the political corruption surrounding a former state labor commissioner.

Hanae Mori's Beaded Gowns Steal Couture Show

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — As this week's haute couture spring collections drew to a close, the Japanese designer, Hanae Mori, outdid the 22 houses showing this season — with some exquisite beaded evening gowns, blanketed by a fortune in hand-sewn beadwork.

Miss Mori's gowns were such works of art that they belong in the Paris fashion museum due to open in a wing of the Louvre later this year.

Most impressive among them was a figure-hugging long dress beaded with large squares that re-

PARIS FASHION

sembled separate paintings of butterflies and flowers. Another number fit for a millionairess was an ankle-length flared white gown beaded all over with white pearls.

Beaded flowers with stems curled around a river of long black crepe. Scarlet O'Hara ball gowns of black dotted lace sported huge sleeves and skirts swaying over stiff petticoats.

The sophisticated, sedate collection was almost entirely dressy, without a tailored outfit in sight. Late day dresses as well as daytime suits were draped or cinched.

The Norwegian designer Per Spook reaffirmed his tried-and-true sporty but elegant look, beloved by such French women as the actress Jeanne Moreau.

Tank tops, trousers, glittering embroidered sweatshirts, mid-calf pleated skirts and cardigan jackets came in silks and satins in softest shades of brown, rust, sand, caramel and tobacco. The skirts were long, pants were full, and some dresses were very fitted.

Some argue that this pared-down simplicity is not couture. But his

seemingly elated by the renewed vigor of couture after the doldrums of several years back.

Not since the rise of the ready-to-wear industry in the early 1960s have couture clothes looked better. Now that the novelty of buying expensive clothes off the racks has

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It has won awards for its reporting, particularly for exposing and pursuing the political corruption surrounding a former state labor commissioner.

At a hearing Jan. 21, Mr. Latia was ordered to undergo a mental evaluation. But the order was not received by city psychiatrists until three days later, hours after Mr. Latia had posted bond for his release.

His attorney said Wednesday that Mr. Latia would return to Washington in a few weeks for a psychiatric examination to determine whether he is competent to stand trial.

Intruder Arrested at the White House 'Hears Voices,' Spent Time in Asylum

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Robert Latia, who was arrested last week after strolling aimlessly into the White House, "hears voices" and spent time in a mental hospital in June, Dr. Wilson said, and "he hears voices saying 'You blew it.'" The psychiatrist recommended further psychiatric study.

Mr. Latia, a water meter reader from Denver, was arrested one floor below President Ronald Reagan's living quarters Jan. 20, hours before the president was sworn in for a second term. He was charged with unlawful entry, a misdemeanor, and faces up to six months in prison and a \$100 fine if convicted.

A psychiatrist, Norman L. Wilson, spoke to Mr. Latia in his cell before he was released. He reported

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cheaper Oil's Impact

The drop in the OPEC price of oil will have an incalculable political impact in the exporting countries. While the importers in the industrial world celebrate their good fortune, they will need to keep an eye on the reaction in parts of the world that are not entirely stable even under the best of conditions.

In the 1970s, the OPEC price became a great symbol in the world's poor countries, and particularly among Arab nationalists. It stood for economic retaliation and the righting of longstanding grievances. The break in the OPEC structure is a severe blow to pride as well as to financial balances among the exporters. It will inevitably exacerbate the hostility between the anti-Western radicals of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, led by Iran and Libya, and the conservative Arab states of the Gulf such as Saudi Arabia.

It was the Saudis who, nearly two years ago, forced the radicals to reduce their ambitions and accept an OPEC price of \$29 a barrel. That, the Saudis argued, would balance the world's supply and demand, and everyone in OPEC would get richer. It has not worked out that way, chiefly because the world is getting along with much less of that expensive oil than seemed likely even in 1983. The Saudis have cut their production repeatedly in a dogged attempt to defend the \$29 price.

But the OPEC meeting that ended Wednesday was a confession of failure. In effect, OPEC is leaving the price to the market, and

the cartel has, at least for now, collapsed.

Some of the poor countries among the exporters — Nigeria is the most important — are already running deeply into debt. OPEC as a whole ran an international deficit on current accounts of about \$18 billion last year, according to a prescient analysis published several weeks ago by Graham Bishop and Paul Mototok of Salomon Brothers, the investment banking firm. The OPEC countries have learned to spend their oil money faster than seemed possible a decade ago. Curbing their present imports cannot be done without great strain.

In the Gulf region, any great reduction in oil income jeopardizes the whole system of subsidies by which the Gulf Arabs assist various friends and clients — for example, Iraq in its endless war with Iran. Internally, the Saudis have used steadily increasing income to help keep the peace among the various factions of the ruling family. Whether matters will remain quite so peaceful in a time of declining income is yet to be seen.

For the rest of the world — the importers of oil, rich countries and poor alike — the fall in oil prices can mean nothing but good. It means faster growth, more jobs and higher standards of living — if prices remain lower. But this is also a time for caution. It should be kept in mind that the two great oil crises of the 1970s began, respectively, with a war in the Middle East and a revolution.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iran and the Hijackers

It has been nearly two months since the revolutionary Islamic government of Iran collared a band of terrorists who had hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner and flown it to Tehran, murdering two American officials of the Agency for International Development and torturing other passengers in the process. In the Gulf as elsewhere, there was a sharp outcry at the spectacle of Iran's seemingly cosy treatment of the killers. In response, Iran, while refusing to extradite the four Arabic-speaking terrorists, had no public prosecutor promise to try them in an Islamic court. But nothing has since been heard from Iran about a trial. Without information to the contrary, the presumption must be that Iran is going back on its word.

Should anyone be surprised? The current regime in Tehran is, after all, a confirmed and defiant violator of the rights that most governments at least tip their hat to. It could be called a world "leader" in this regard: Recently it achieved the distinction of becoming the first government to renounce the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It continues to conduct a savage repression, including repeated

instances of murder, against its pitiful Bahai minority. No change is evident in its policy of aiding and sponsoring the terrorist groups that have wreaked havoc in the Middle East in recent years. One of those groups claims to hold five Americans hostage in Lebanon.

No realistic observer will expect very much from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Iran when it comes to making good its word. Still, his regime did promise to try the hijackers. Presumably it did so because, being bogged down in its war against Iraq and in some of its domestic enterprises, it thought it could gain something of value by accommodating its irate Gulf neighbors in this regard. In some quarters, its promise was tentatively taken as a sign that the balance of internal forces, as between the extremists and those more inclined to settle Iran down, might be tipping the right way.

Iran's failure to carry out its promise on the hijackers' trial is a boost for terrorism and a display of contempt for its neighbors. It means that Iran is still playing the outlaw and still deserving to be treated as one.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Talking, Not Negotiating

The United States and the Soviet Union are planning to confer on the Middle East, but President Reagan's national security adviser says they will only be talking, not negotiating. The main aim of the get-together, according to Robert C. McFarlane, is to allow the two countries to exchange views and define their interests and concerns in the region.

There is a lot to be said for talks that, free from the propaganda of the public arena, could help clarify national aims and lessen the chances of possibly dangerous miscalculations. By all means let Washington and Moscow exchange views about the Middle East, so long as it is understood that these discussions are no substitute for the real thing. If Israel and its Arab neighbors make peace, it will only be after they have negotiated directly the terms of the agreement. There may of course be a facilitating role for others to play, as there was in the case of the Egypt-Israel peace. But the will to act and the decisions to be made can originate only with the Middle East.

— The Los Angeles Times.

The Pope and Liberation

The pope is on tour again. On the very first day of his trip, John Paul II talked with the Venezuelan president about the political situation in Central and South America and with the Venezuelan bishops about the errors of liberation theology, which, according to Rome, mutilates the gospel and is at the service of ideologies and political strategies bent upon a deceptive, earthly freedom.

With his performance, the pope is showing once more that his pastoral care has an outsized political nature. More remarkable was his announcement at the end of last week that an

extraordinary general bishops synod will be convened in Rome at the end of this year. There, the bishops will have to consider which statements of the second Vatican Council to review or modify in the light of new demands.

It is not immediately clear what demands the pope has in mind. But one can assume that, with his belief that the "new theology" in the Third World and in Western Europe has become too progressive and less aimed at eternity, he will want to tighten the reins.

If the next synod should lead to the bishops ensuring that Catholics permit themselves less liberty and are more obedient than at present to the Church's authority, one can expect that the exodus from the Church will assume even more massive proportions than was the case after the second Vatican Council.

— NRC Handelsblad (Rotterdam).

Reagan's Justified Caution

President Reagan's words of caution about the future of the Geneva talks are both timely and realistic. He sees a long haul ahead with the talks possibly taking longer to complete than the four years of his second term, and even then he went out of his way to stress he is more optimistic about an agreement on reducing the two superpowers' nuclear arsenals than some of those he is sending to Geneva. Mr. Reagan has struck exactly the right note in assessing the prospects of an arms agreement with the Kremlin.

Nothing that has come from Moscow since the Gromyko-Shultz meeting established the infrastructure for talks on nuclear arms suggests that the Soviet team is eager to go to Geneva in March (to take up where it left off two years ago) and wrap up a heat and quick agreement in any of the areas.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR FEB. 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: American Factories in Russia

BERLIN — Mr. Philip Sydney, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, has arrived from Moscow, where he had gone to inspect a [company] factory. He also made an inspection in the interest of the United States Harvester Company of a factory that company had just purchased from the Air Brake Company near Moscow for 1,500,000 rubles. The Harvester Company resolved to acquire the factory and fit it up with the latest American machinery. The factory, one of the largest in Russia, is twenty miles southwest of Moscow. Mr. Burr A. Kennedy has arrived in Moscow to fit up the plant for the Harvester Company. He is an expert in machinery and will have under him a number of skilled American workmen from the company's plants in the United States.

1935: BBC Gets Its First TV License

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corporation will be granted the exclusive license to establish and operate an ultra-short wave television program, and the first television station, which will be in London, will be established in the latter part of this year. Sir Kingsley Wood announced in the House of Commons [on Jan. 31]. The television program, he said, would be supplied to the public without payment beyond the present wireless receiver license tax of \$2.50 a year. An official committee, appointed to consider the development of television, reported that probably half the population could be served by ten ultra-short wave stations in suitable locations, and recommended the establishment of additional stations until a national network was built up.

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New Wealth From Foreign Jobs Transforms Egyptian Village Life, Class Structure

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

DAHSOUR, Egypt — Sami Mohammed, a 30-year-old peasant in this prospering Nile-River village 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of Cairo, is restless again.

In 1980, he went to Libya,

— The public interest —

theology, but the people —

time is not the same —

disappeared —

but the remains —

NYSE Most Actives								
AT&T	24285	214	206	2012	16	+16		
Unocal	21464	214	207	197	16	+16		
SouthCo	17247	184	178	168	16	+16		
Merck	16202	24	23	24	16	+16		
Honeywell	12979	49	48	47	16	+16		
Sherway	12895	49	48	47	16	+16		
Tenneco	12145	354	350	346	16	+16		
CitrusValley	12145	49	48	47	16	+16		
FMC	11454	114	105	102	11	+11		
CSX	10115	247	242	234	16	+16		
Amoco	10115	247	242	234	16	+16		
Volume up	43,879,719							
Volume down	51,045,719							

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
India	1200.54	1202.44	1201.77	-1.11				
Treasury	400.43	410.70	405.00	+0.34				
U.S. Corp.	148.65	147.47	146.55	-0.08				
Composite	510.23	522.23	512.65	+1.59				
Transport.	107.23	107.43	107.43	+0.19				
Finance	107.23	107.43	107.43	+0.19				

NYSE Index								
High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Advanced	103.22	103.75	+0.10					
Declined	119.51	119.29	-0.20					
Unchanged	120.50	120.50	+0.00					
New Highs	52.70	52.74	-0.04					
New Lows	45	45	+0.00					
Volume up	4,207,380							
Volume down	3,714,470							

Thursday's NYSE Closing								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
India	1200.54	1202.44	1201.77	-1.11				
Treasury	400.43	410.70	405.00	+0.34				
U.S. Corp.	148.65	147.47	146.55	-0.08				
Composite	510.23	522.23	512.65	+1.59				
Transport.	107.23	107.43	107.43	+0.19				
Finance	107.23	107.43	107.43	+0.19				

NYSE Diaries								
Class	Prev.							
Advanced	812							
Declined	852							
Unchanged	426							
Total Issues	2,457							
New Highs	164							
New Lows	164							
Volume up	4,387,719							
Volume down	5,104,719							

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Barr. Sales	270	268	267	+1				
Sales	3,411	3,408	3,408	+1				
Shrs.	1,071	1,068	1,068	+1				
Trade	2,573	2,570	2,570	+1				
Volume up	4,207,380							
Volume down	3,714,470							

Vol. 4 P.M.								
Barr.	122,476,000							
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	178,028,000							
Prev. consolidated close	197,487,344							
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street								

Standard & Poor's Index								
High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Industrials	201.31	199.84	201.15	+0.00				
Transport.	181.00	179.50	179.50	+0.00				
Utilities	77.14	76.77	77.13	+0.00				
Finance	190.27	190.47	190.47	+0.00				
Composite	179.33	178.56	178.56	+0.00				

Dow Jones Bond Averages								
Close	Chg.							
Bonds	-0.09							
Utilities	-0.10							
Industrials	-0.07							

AMEX Stock Index								
High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Dow	224.42	223.23	223.23	+0.00				
Wing	224.42	223.23	223.23	+0.00				
Wing	224.42	223.23	223.23	+0.00				

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. 100s High Low Outf. Chg.

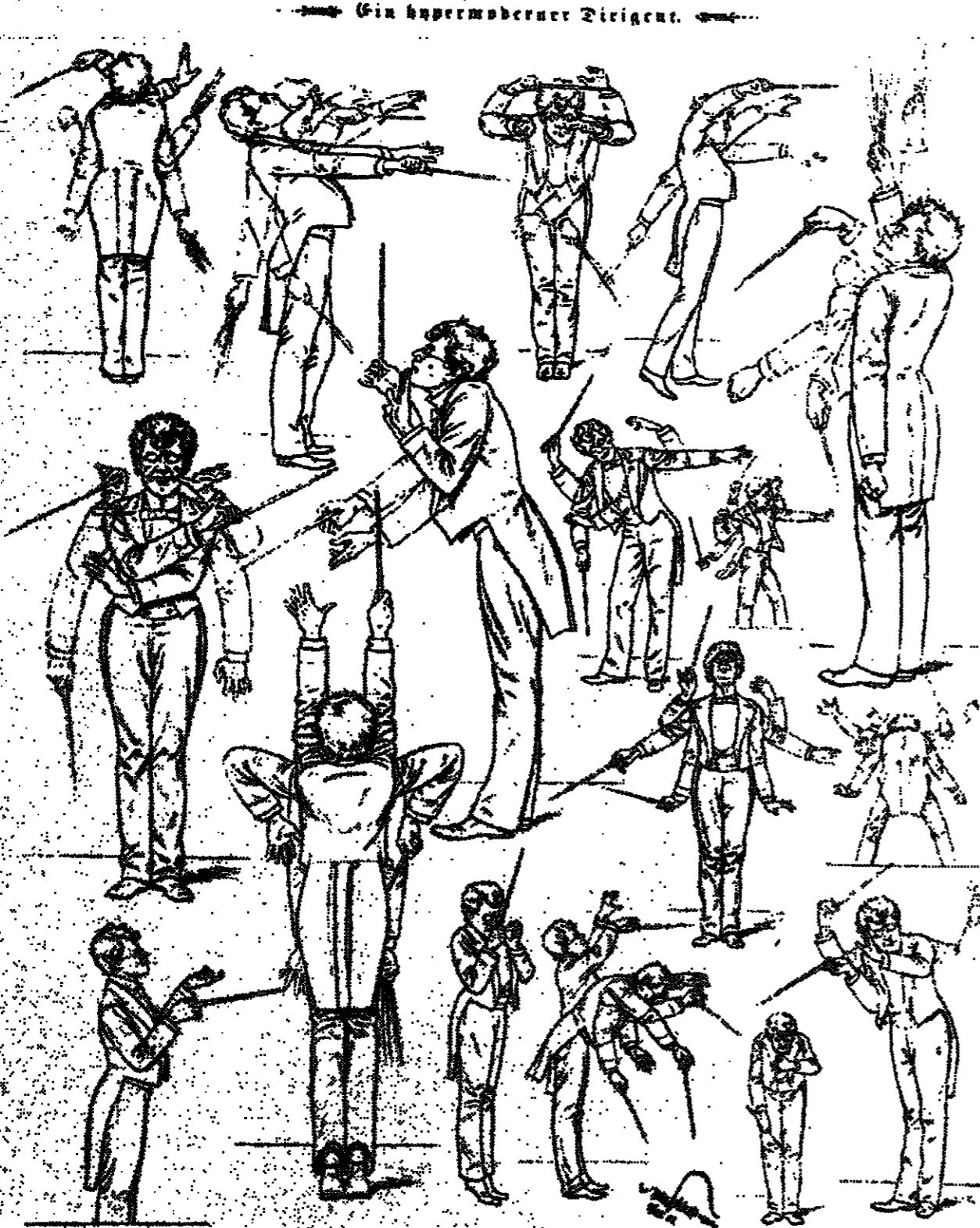
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1984 14% AAR 46 22 17 25 21 216 +16
1984 5% AGC 21 21 17 25 21 216 +16
1984 13% ALCOA 55 25 20 15 25 216 +16
1984 24% AMK 21 21 17 25 21 216 +16
1984 27% AMR 21 21

WEEKEND

Feb. 1, 1985

Page 7



Mahler's gestures as conductor, caricatured by Hans Schlessmann.

Mahler and His World

by David Stevens

PARIS—Ordinarily, exhibitions devoted to musicians are of limited interest, circumscribed as they are by the necessity of making visual a world that is essentially aural. But Gustav Mahler is a notable exception, as is demonstrated by the compact but intensely rich show devoted to the composer at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.

The main reason for this is that the key period in Mahler's worldly and creative life was from 1897 to 1907, when he was director of the Vienna Court Opera (today's State Opera) and thus in the thick of the artistic life of a city that was then a turbulent capital of a turning point in all the arts. He also spent his summer composing symphonies that despite his preeminent position in the city were never heard first in Vienna.

Then there was the composer's music, frequently misunderstood and rejected by audiences of the time, yet prophetic in a way that

has led to extraordinary popularity today. But his music has never lacked for champions, whether Willem Mengelberg, director of the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam in Mahler's lifetime and up to World War II; or Bruno Walter, Mahler's disciple and colleague, or Leonard Bernstein, whose programs with the New York Philharmonic in the 1950s had much to do with launching the wave of popularity for the composer's music that is still going strong.

Take, for example, the architect Josef Hoffmann. He designed what was to be the first building of an artist's colony in the Hohe Warte district of Vienna. It became the home of Carl Moll, an artist prominent in the Secession movement and step-father of Alma. She lived here when she was courted by Mahler, and they later lived here together for a while. Furthermore, Moll did a number of paintings that are in the first place family scenes, and in the second place a fortuitous record of Hoffmann's pioneering example as

Continued on page 8

A New Brother Act for the Movies

by Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK—Before them came the Warner Brothers, and the Korda Brothers, and the Bonting Brothers, and the Tivisim Brothers. Now we have the Coen Brothers, Joel and Ethan, 30 and 27 years old, Minneapolis natives living on the Upper West Side, whose first feature film, a Texas Gothic thriller called "Blood Simple," has been praised at film festivals in Dallas, Toronto and New York.

Joel, the director ("because I'm the oldest"), is a graduate of the New York University film school. Ethan, the producer, studied philosophy at Princeton. They wrote the script of "Blood Simple" together with minimal arguing, they say, because their tastes are so similar. They get along so well, in fact, that they plan to collaborate for the rest of their careers, as Ethan puts it. "Two heads are better than none."

"Blood Simple" has a complex plot involving adultery, murder and revenge. But it also includes humor, and some critics see it as a spoof of the so-called film noir style of the 1940s. It stars M. Emmet Walsh as a sleazy detective who is hired by a Texas bar owner (Dan Hedaya) who suspects his wife (Frances McDormand) is having an affair with one of his bartenders (John Getz). The story has almost as many twists, clues, coverups and misunderstandings as "The Maltese Falcon."

But the Coen brothers say they were not inspired by 1940s films as much as they were by the books of James M. Cain, Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler. The film's title, in fact, came from one of Hammett's novels. "It's an expression he used to referring to what happens to a person once they commit murder," Ethan Coen said.

It was Cain's books, though, that the brothers say influenced them the most. "We both started reading his novels about five years ago," Joel said. "We especially liked

"The Postman Always Rings Twice," "Double Indemnity," "Mildred Pierce," and a relatively unknown one called "Career in C-Major." He wrote that one because he was a frustrated opera singer himself. We liked his hard-boiled style, and we wanted to write a James M. Cain story and put it in a modern context."

They said they started with the premise — murder story-thriller set in Texas — and worked from there. "We also wanted a double-cross," said Ethan, "because we liked the idea of somebody hiring a killer who failed it and then killed the guy who hired him."

"We hadn't seen that one before," Joel added. "We also wanted to avoid doing a cliché story of two lovers plotting to kill a husband or wife. We wanted to invent that a little bit."

And so they sat down in their Manhattan apartment, with Ethan at the typewriter, talking through the scenes together and then putting them on paper. They said they wrote the part of the sleazy detective with the veteran character actor Walsh in mind.

"We'd seen him as the parole officer in 'Straight Time,'" Ethan said, "and we thought he would be perfect for the part."

They chose Texas as the locale, Joel said, "because it was a logical milieu for a passion murder story. People carry a lot of baggage about Texas around, a lot of stereotypes and clichés, and these are easy to play off. We were after the Gothic, mythic, overblown, overheated Texas."

When word got out on the independent film grapevine that "Blood Simple" was completed, the Coen brothers began to receive screening requests from festivals. The film was selected for the U.S.A. Film Festival in Dallas, and then the Toronto Film Festival. Impressed with the accolades it was receiving, Circle Releasing Corp. of New York signed a distribution agreement with the Coen brothers before the 1984 New York Film Festival. "I've seen a lot of first films, and there was something about this film that was good and so natural," said Ben Barenholz, vice president of Circle.

The brothers deny that they deliberately

set out to do a spoof of the film noir. "We wanted it to be funny, but it's definitely not a parody," Joel said. "The plot is very grim, but we didn't want the movie to have a grim tone. Hitchcock always mixed humor with grimness very well. And Cain, Hammett and Chandler deal with murder, mayhem and simmering passions, but the tone is fairly chipper and there is a sense of fun to the storytelling."

Typical of the Coens' humor is a string of dead fish that grows more rancid as the movie progresses; a murderer using a piggybank as a weapon; and a getaway car that won't start after the driver has buried a victim alive.

"What always gets the biggest laugh is a scene showing the tire tracks in the field leading to the burial site," Ethan said. The car is driven to the site at night, so the viewer is not aware that the grave is in the middle of a freshly furrowed field. A subsequent early morning scene, shot from overhead, shows the very clear tracks the car has made to and from the grave.

"Blood Simple" contains much blood and gore, and the Coens say they are surprised the critics haven't taken them to task for the violence. "But the violence is bound up in the story, rather than gratuitous," Joel said. "It's very different from a horror movie where the characters are mechanically set up to be slaughtered. We have no slasher scenes. This is more of a story movie."

Ethan explained the violence this way: "When you're thinking about how to handle a murder, you can either say, 'This character dies,' or you can make the audience feel it. We want to grab them by the lapels and make them feel it. They're not there to get information, they're there to feel it."

HOW can two brothers who grew up in Minneapolis have such wild and bloody ideas? "It's to compensate for the fact that our lives were incredibly mundane," Joel said with a smile. "We grew

up in a typically middle-class family in the United States equivalent of Siberia. All that cold weather drives you inside to watch movies. I kid with my father that he's living in the closed city of Gorky."

Their father, Edward, teaches economics at the University of Minnesota, and their mother, Rena, teaches art history at St. Cloud State University. The brothers grew up in the Minneapolis suburb of St. Louis Park, where they spent the warm weather months making Super-8 movies of their friends. "We used to watch the muscle movies on Saturday matinees, such as 'Hercules Unchained,'" Ethan recalled. "Then we'd go outside and do a remake of it. Once we made 'The Naked Prey,' with all the neighborhood kids chasing each other through the bushes. I was hoping for the Cornel Wilde part, but I didn't get it."

After what he considers an undistinguished career at New York University — "I was a cipher there; I sat in the back of the room with an insane grin on my face" — Joel went to work as an assistant editor on low-budget horror films. After Princeton, Ethan took a number of temporary jobs, the longest of which was as a statistical typist at Macy's. In their spare time, they wrote scripts for themselves and for independent producers. One, "The XYZ Murders," written with Sam Raimi, is scheduled to be released this spring by Embassy Pictures. Ethan described it as an action comedy about two rat exterminators who are hired to kill a human.

The Coens are now working on another script with Raimi, "a screwball comedy set in the late '50s in which nobody dies," Ethan said. The brothers' goal is to keep making films together from their own scripts. Both said they could not imagine breaking up their team to go out on their own.

"Ethan has nightmares of one day finding me on the set of something like 'The Incredible Hulk,' wearing gold chains and saying, 'I've got to eat, don't I?'" Joel said.

From Folies to Drama

NEW YORK — If clowns want to be Hamlet, it is perfectly reasonable that Liliane Montevercchi, who has incarnated French Folies glamour from Vancouver to Las Vegas, should be thrilled to play a 70-year-old grandmother.

"No more the oh la la thing with the leg in the air," says Miss Montevercchi, whose legs are notable. The play, by the well-known American playwright Tom Eyn, is "The Melody of the Glittering Parrot," and the grandmother's role was originally written for the late Lotte Lenya. In a long career of wild plumes and black tights, this is Montevercchi's first straight play and she is very excited.

"With a serious play I can eat before the show. My stomach can hang out a little more and no one will say, look at that figure, she shouldn't dance anymore."

The figure is perfect, the glamour authentic, and she can when she feels like it sweep into a room as if she were descending the famous 26 steps of the Folies Bergère. There is also humor and compassion: When she starred in the Folies in Paris, she used to sit nightly with the former male nude star, now reduced to dressed minor parts and too poor to buy false teeth, and chat with him while he painstakingly carved little bits of candle wax into teeth for the show.

She has starred in the Folies on Broadway, where nightly a

MARY BLUME

showgirl named Monica absentmindedly fell into the pit, and in Paris between 1970 and 1978 she gave some 2,000 Folies Bergère performances, learning to change costumes in 15 seconds and winning what she calls the Cross of Labor for sheer endurance.

The big leap from revue came on Broadway with "Nine," a musical adaptation of Federico Fellini's "8½," for which she won a 1982 Tony award and was hailed by The New York Times as "a knockout — a glorious amalgam of music-hall feistiness and ballet grace, with Toulouse-Lautrec shadows about the eyes."

"Nine" was staged by the relentlessly inventive dancer-singer-director Tommy Tune, who will also direct "The Glittering Parrot."

When Montevercchi and Tune met at the start of "Nine," he asked if she didn't remember the night she sat in his lap in Paris at the Folies Bergère. "How could I remember?" she says. "I sat in everybody's lap."

She has been a trouper too long to start kicking up her heels as a Toast of Broadway. There have perhaps been too many ups and downs to believe the ups are forever: What is forever is daily ballet class and hope.

Born in Paris of an Italian father and a French mother who had wanted to be a ballerina, Liliane began ballet classes during the German occupation. "We had no heat and no lights. I always remember my legs being blue and the smell of the toe shoes, which were held together by fish glue." She was spotted by Roland Petit and at 18 became his leading ballerina while Petit's wife, Zizi Jeanmaire, was on Broadway. She thought only about ballet but one day Petit heard her sing and gave her the lead in his "The Diamond Cruncher" which included a song, "I am a diamond-crunching dame."

"I had a standing ovation and my mother came and said you have a triumph and I said no, no I'm not a singer, I am a dancer. Leave me alone everyone."

Petit's company appeared on Broadway in 1954 and then went to California, where they bought little green MGs and Liliane was given one of the last seven-year contracts by MGM. "I was supposed to be the new Ava Gardner but I turned out not to be."



Liliane Montevercchi in "Nine."

producer. "Up to this point," he says, "the producer was a German man, like Otto Preminger. She was my inspiration for making it a cast of all women and one man."

"Liliane," he says, "is the sun and the moon and the stars. She brings her own light wherever she goes. I think that's important in the world and I think that's important onstage, sending that into the world every night."

In "Nine" which won five Tony awards, Tune had Montevercchi in a Folies parody with a 30-foot black feather boa, "magically retracted into Freudian shapes," according to The New York Times.

"The Melody of the Glittering Parrot," which they will do together next season, came about because Tune wanted to work with Montevercchi in a dramatic, nonmusical role that will make enormous demands, one being that she plays a very old woman and, in flashback, a very young one. Tune wanted to put Montevercchi in an exotic setting and so he sensibly imagined her in an American Midwestern living room "because she just doesn't belong there. I know if she went into my mother's living room, something strange would happen."

"I play the understudy of Sarah Bernhardt," says Montevercchi. "She's never put her foot onstage because Sarah Bernhardt was never sick. Anyway she got married and had a little girl who married an American and went to live in Ohio."

So Montevercchi's character goes to exotic Ohio and sees her daughter, whom she doesn't much like, and her 7-year-old grandson, whom she does. "This lady is full of mischief and so is he. This cominnce, this understanding we have lasts until he is 25 and I die in his arms."

Since she is playing a 70-year-old, Montevercchi is thrilled that at least she won't have to show her legs. Or so she believes.

"Well, that's Liliane's thing," says Tommy Tune. "I will always want to see her legs. They're the most perfect legs in the world, the best pair of legs I have ever seen, ever. And I major in legs."



Joel, the director, and Ethan, the producer.

Cori Wells Braun

went to work as an assistant editor on low-budget horror films. After Princeton, Ethan took a number of temporary jobs, the longest of which was as a statistical typist at Macy's. In their spare time, they wrote scripts for themselves and for independent producers. One, "The XYZ Murders," written with Sam Raimi, is scheduled to be released this spring by Embassy Pictures. Ethan described it as an action comedy about two rat exterminators who are hired to kill a human.

The Coens are now working on another script with Raimi, "a screwball comedy set in the late '50s in which nobody dies," Ethan said. The brothers' goal is to keep making films together from their own scripts. Both said they could not imagine breaking up their team to go out on their own.

"Ethan has nightmares of one day finding me on the set of something like 'The Incredible Hulk,' wearing gold chains and saying, 'I've got to eat, don't I?'" Joel said.

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TRAVEL

New Chic in a Historic Arcade

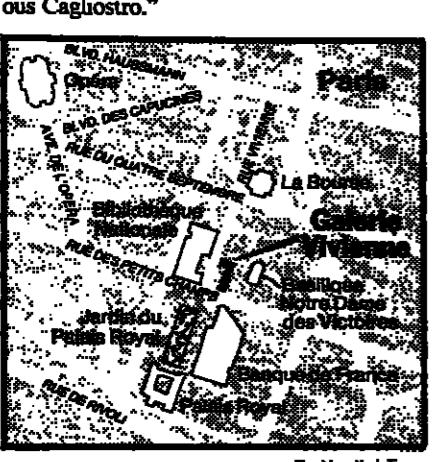
by Vicki Elliott

PARIS — Shopping malls are nothing new: Baudelaire and Balzac had their own here. The arcades, built in a rush from the 1820s to '40s, were glass-covered and marble-floored, "new contrivance of industrial luxury," as one illustrated guide to the capital put it, where the leisured classes could worship the latest commodities. "Around 1840," writes the German philosopher Walter Benjamin, "it was briefly fashionable to take turtles for a walk in the arcades. The *fétueux* liked to have the turtles set the pace for them."

Lithographs of the period show the pass-sages awash with crinolines and top hats, safe from the mud and the wheels of what the French called "hippomobile traffic." The shop windows had a magnetic effect on tourists. "The great poem of display charts its stanzas of color from the Madeleine to the Porte Saint-Denis," wrote Honoré de Balzac.

The Galerie Vivienne, not far from the resplendent colonnades of the Palais-Royal gardens, was one of the first of the arcades or *galeries*, built in 1823, when the Bourbons were back on the throne. It still has its ornate mosaic floor, wrought-iron grillwork, luminous rotunda, and bas-reliefs of the muses holding wreaths, and it is slowly coming back to life. The fashion colony around the corner in Place des Victoires has found it, and the shop fronts are brightening up again with fancy clothes, zany jewelry and showers of artificial flowers.

Luis Buñuel came here to shoot parts of "That Obscure Object of Desire," and it is the kind of place a photographer loves to chance upon, with its majestic stairways and vaulted ceilings made to frame a solitary figure down a distant perspective. The signs, even the new ones, speak of the past: "Lucien Legendre, Filles et Fils," "Manufacturer of pasta and flours of France, Italy and the Isles" and one that says: "Academy of Magic, founded in 1786 Under the Patronage of the Queen of France and the illustrious Cagliostro."



The New York Times

In the 1960s, there were boards over the shopfronts, and graffiti wandering over the boards — the very thought of it makes Madame Petit-Siroux shiver. There was also Huguette Spangler, a friend of Jean Cocteau, who held court here and put strange tableaux in the windows, the most dramatic being a "mortality" scene showing a lady assassinated in an aquarium. Spangler began to interest the authorities in the preservation of the galerie, but it was not until 1980 that the most magnificent section of the passage was classified as a national monument and restored.

In 1970, one of Spangler's protégés, an unknown Japanese designer, Kenzo Takada, moved in and painted a wall of lamas in what became the first outlet of Jungle Jap. This forgotten corner of the Right Bank began to swing onto the fashion map.

Kenzo left, although only as far as Place des Victoires, but in the last four years, other talents have enlivened the mix of travel agencies, thrift shops and untenant-looking offices offering sinister beauty treatments.

The last is a sham, a relic left by a film crew. It hangs on the wall of an establishment that likes to call itself the oldest bookshop in Paris, founded three years after the galerie, in 1826. It seems unconvincing to quibble, especially since the owner of the Librairie Petit-Siroux, who inherited the business from his father-in-law, is now 90 and manifestly one of the most venerable of Paris booksellers.

His stock, mainly secondhand, includes hand-colored, block-printed homilies in verse, and copies of illustrated magazines that cost 15 francs (\$1.50) apiece and promise fruitful reading on "Events in China" (in 1906) and, more up-to-date, "Pioneers of Space," including such heroes as Gus Grissom and Wally Schirra in the heat of their 1960s endeavors.

Madame Petit-Siroux — who is 80 and free with her outbursts of such textbook terms as "Zut!" — will, with a little coaxing, volunteer the information that the shop once sold new books and classics, for everybody.

"Now that they give books out free in the town halls for a month," she adds, making the habit sound as newfangled and un-French as fast food, "nobody wants to buy them anymore."

The Petit-Siroux, marooned in their backwater, have watched the galerie change. An ancient newspaper clipping in their window shows the picture in the 1920s, when the crinolines were gone, leaving in place such worthy but unglamorous enterprises as a printer, an importeur of Chinese mats and two lively washerwomen. "The past is there, but dusty and moth-eaten," complains the writer, gloomily comparing the place to a necropolis, to the dried-up riverbed of "a laughing river" and to the skeletons in a town hall under a tap; there are two new collections a year. Single stems which may bear multiple flowers, cost between 13 and 80 francs.

The galerie is now diverting some of the fashion traffic in the Place des Victoires, and it is sure to pull in more next year, when Jean-Paul Gaultier opens his new headquarters in a huge warehouse on Rue Vivienne.

Camille Blin, at No. 54 (tel: 261-2354; open 1 to 7 P.M. Monday to Saturday), a young designer who set up on her own last spring, has a very wearable range: knitted women's clothes in wool, cashmere and angora at reasonable prices. Blin updates on classic themes include softly pleated jersey skirts with strategic splits, and baggy pants with wrap-around belts. There is also a range of bracelets in teak by Catherine Noll.

At No. 48-50 is the Paris headquarters of (IX-2), a phonetic rendering in French of the Roman numerals XX, a men's store that sells snappy shirts and cords and accessories in 100 percent cotton and every known color. The designers, Faizal Khan and Fariba Samai, also have outlets in Los Angeles and New York as well as Japan, where the clothes are made (tel: 297-4875, open 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday to Saturday).

Catherine Vernoux, a former casting di-

rector, at No. 26 (tel: 261-3160; open 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday to Saturday), attracts the show-business crowd with her flash evening wear, a riot of sequins, satins and silk quilting.

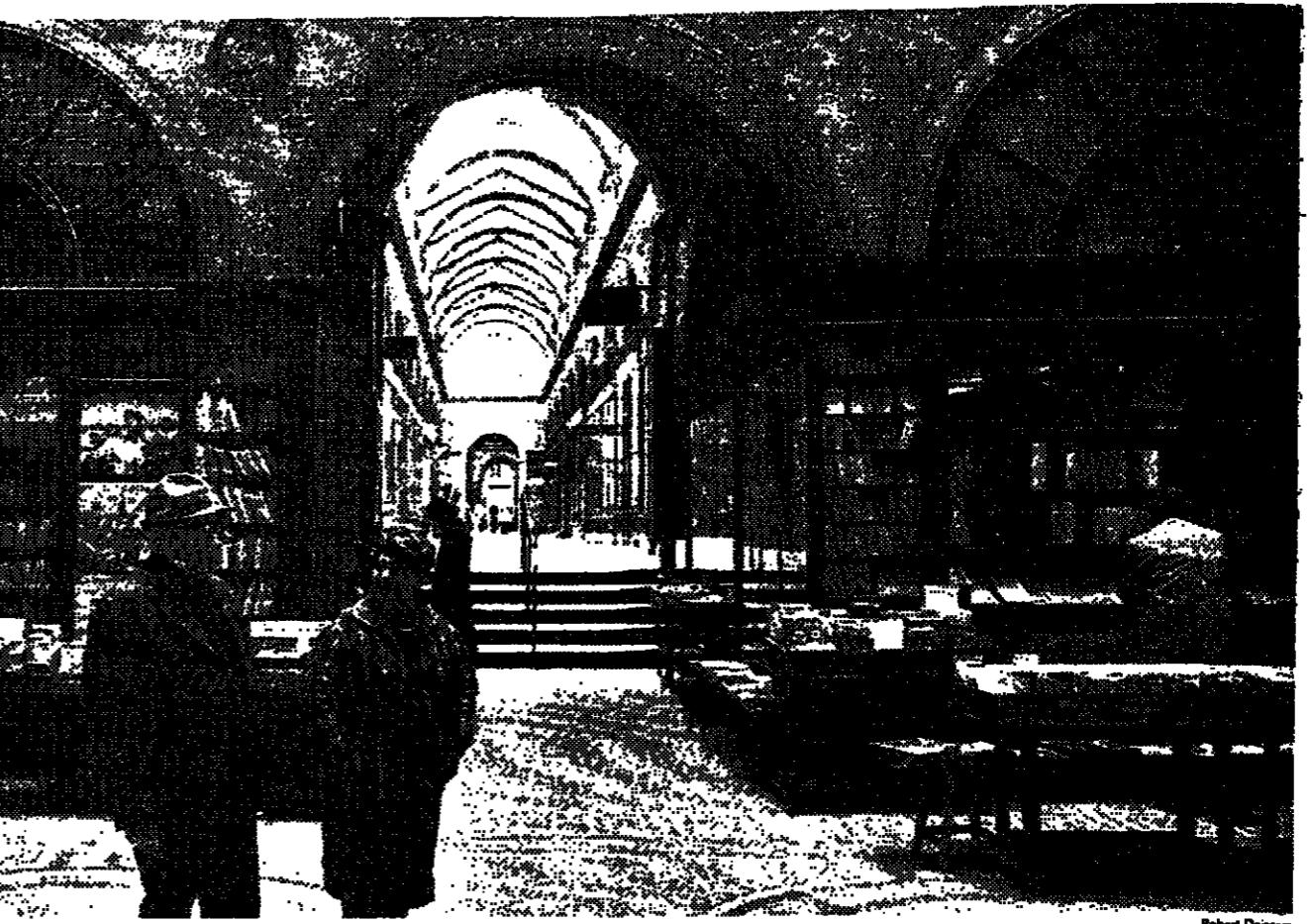
Opposite Astuguevielle in the central gallery is a splash of color: the artificial flowers designed by Emilio Robba in his central showroom, (Nos. 29-33, tel: 261-7143 and 296-0889; open 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Monday to Friday) for manufacture in Thailand and Taiwan. The majestic bouquets of hydrangea and poinsettia, arum lilies and orchids, are, it turns out, made of Tergal and washable with a tap; there are two new collections a year. Single stems which may bear multiple flowers, cost between 13 and 80 francs.

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Yet more original work is produced at No. 6-8, where Martine Moisan (tel: 297-4665)



M. and Mme. Petit-Siroux a few years ago.

rector, at No. 26 (tel: 261-3160; open 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday to Saturday), attracts the show-business crowd with her flash evening wear, a riot of sequins, satins and silk quilting.

Younger window-shoppers are catered for at "St tu veux" (No. 68, tel: 260-5997, open 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. Monday to Friday; 2 to 6 P.M. Saturday), a cheery establishment that has a range of inexpensive toys and a rack of specially designed party costumes in satin and tulle, including Little Red Riding Hood outfit, poisonous-looking toadstool outfit, and a Piromet kit at 85 francs that includes a white ruff, a black skullcap, a white mask and a stick of black makeup.

There is an ingenious plain cloth doll at 65 francs that comes with felt-tip pens with which you can paint in the character you like (most are washes off in the machine); there are kaleidoscopes and finger paints and things for making noises. Characteristically French offerings include a stuffed Babar in a smart green elephant jacket, and an enticing selection of dollhouse paupiettes.

At the other end of the galerie is a more convincing spread of French fare. Lucien Legrand himself has lived all of his almost three-score-years-and-ten in this corner of Paris: his father died here, he points out, and his children and grandchildren were born here. He is a true champion of France and its produce, and is eloquent on the virtues of the soil of the Ile de France and its fruit and vegetables. The peaches of Montreuil, the asparagus of Argenteuil, the Calvilles apples of Bagnolet, he says, were all prime among their species.

He also insists, in his mystical way, on the importance of the location of the Galerie Vivienne. To the east and west, he points out, lie the basiliques of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires and the Bibliothèque Nationale, two spiritual and cultural fountains of influence; to the north and south the commercial and financial poles of the Bourse, the stock exchange, and the Banque de France, the French Fort Knox.

This is, after all, as Legrand has every interest in maintaining, the heart of Paris.

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array of wine that can be bought by case or bottle from Fiona Beeston, one of Paris's resident British wine experts, and the *épicier* is everything you ever wished a French grocery to be, with gleaming jars of candy outside and cookies and jams of all kinds.

Legrand himself has lived all of his almost three-score-years-and-ten in this corner of Paris: his father died here, he points out, and his children and grandchildren were born here. He is a true champion of France and its produce, and is eloquent on the virtues of the soil of the Ile de France and its fruit and vegetables. The peaches of Montreuil, the asparagus of Argenteuil, the Calvilles apples of Bagnolet, he says, were all prime among their species.

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Historisches Museum (tel: 42804). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "Rich and Gersl." International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72). THEATER — Feb. 2-13: "Our Town" (Wilder). Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Feb. 5: Alben Berg Quartet (Mozart, Schubert). Feb. 21: Vienna Youth Choir/Vienna Symphoniker, Giannandrea Gavazzeni conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Cherubini, Franck). Feb. 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Mare Janowski conductor (Beethoven, Mendelssohn). RECITALS — Feb. 7: Julia Varady soprano, Makus Palm piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky). Feb. 12: Leontine Brumberg piano (Brahms, Weber). Walter Boekens clarinet (Mozart). Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). OPERA — Feb. 15, 17, 23: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky). BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 21.22.11). OPERA — Feb. 15, 17, 21, 23: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti). Feb. 5: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti). Feb. 12, 15, 18, 21: "Tosca" (Puccini).

Feb. 20, 24, 27: "Simon Boccanegra" (Verdi).

Feb. 22, 25, 28: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner).

OPERA — Feb. 4 and 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).

Feb. 14: "Der Opernball" (Heuberger).

Volkssoper (tel: 53240).

OPERA — Feb. 2-12: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss). "The Beggar Student" (Millschicker).

CONCERTS — Feb. 5: Alben Berg Quartet (Mozart, Schubert).

Feb. 21: Vienna Youth Choir/Vienna Symphoniker, Giannandrea Gavazzeni conductor, Cristina Ortiz piano (Cherubini, Franck).

Feb. 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Mare Janowski conductor (Beethoven, Mendelssohn).

RECITALS — Feb. 7: Julia Varady soprano, Makus Palm piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).

ANTWERP, Elisabethzaal (tel: 237.22.47).

CONCERTS — Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra — Feb. 16: Uwe Münz conductor, William Forman trumpet (Beethoven, Wagner).

Feb. 26: Emile Tchakarov conductor, Walter Boekens clarinet (Mozart).

Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85).

OPERA — Feb. 15, 17, 23: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 21.22.11).

OPERAS — Feb. 15, 17, 21, 23: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95).

CONCERTS — Feb. 3: National Opera Symphony Orchestra/Sylvain

Camerlingh conductor (Mahler, Mozart).

Feb. 8 and 10: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Ooster conductor, Didier Baret piano (Haydn, Kodály).

Feb. 20: Gabriel String Quartet (Brahms, Mozart).

Feb. 22: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Ooster conductor, Luc Devos piano (Chopin, Schubert).

Feb. 27: Lille Philharmonic Orchestra, Jean-Claude Cassades conductor, Carlo Chiarappa violin (Bach, Handel).

GHEENT, Royal Opera (tel: 25.24.25).

OPERAS — Feb. 2: "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

RECITALS — Feb. 3: Sharon Gould harpsichord (Bach, Handel).

Feb. 10: Sophie Langdon violin, Sheilagh Sutherland piano (Bartók, Janáček).

OPERAS — Feb. 2 and 5: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).

Feb. 8: Leonora Carney piano (Schubert).

Feb. 28: Anthony Rolfe Johnson tenor, Graham Johnson piano (Massenet, Ravel).

BRUSSELS, Opéra National (tel: 21.22.11).

OPERAS — Feb. 15, 17, 21, 23: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.95).

CONCERTS — Feb. 3: National Opera Symphony Orchestra/Sylvain

Camerlingh conductor (Mahler, Mozart).

RECITALS — Feb. 7: Julia Varady soprano, Makus Palm piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Carlsberg Museum (tel: 21.01.12).

EXHIBITION — Through February: Paul Gauguin in Copenhagen in 1884.

Nikolsj Galley (tel: 13.16.36).

EXHIBITIONS — To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."

Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 35.06.47).

REPERTORY — Radio Symphony Orchestra — Feb. 7: Michael Schönwandt conductor (Ruders, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 14: Hans Graf conductor (Mozart, Strauss).

Feb. 20: Gunnar Tagesson conductor (Gade, Schubert).

Feb. 6: Australian Wind Virtuosi (Beethoven, Poulen).

FEB. 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Charles Dutoit conductor, Yuval Horowitz violin, Timothy Hutchinson piano (Bartók, Ravel).

Feb. 11: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Jean conductor, Rafael Orozco piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 14, April 8: "Music and the Workers," "Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the German Democratic Republic."

Barbican Hall — Feb. 6: New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).

Feb. 12: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor, Colin Currie cello (Delius, Walton).

Feb. 14: Claudio Abbado conductor, Rudolf Serkin piano (Mendelssohn, Mozart).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Seeking a Travel Agent In a Buyer's Market

by Roger Collis

CHOOSING a travel agent is similar in many ways to choosing an advertising agency. And given the complexity and cost of travel, it can be an equally important business decision.

There is the same emphasis on creativity. For example, how much money can the travel agents save you by manipulating the airline and government rules on complex itineraries without losing flexibility? Are they capable of anticipating problems, like the risk of missing a tight connection at certain airports or with carriers that have a record of late arrivals? Will they suggest a "third airline" such as Air Egypt, when flying from London to Rome? Or taking the southern route to Tokyo?

How proficient are they at buying travel services (the travel equivalent of media buying)? For example, can they deliver a better-than-average rate on hotel rooms through bulk discount arrangements? Can they get you upgraded to business or even first class at no extra cost? Can they pull strings to get you your favorite seat?

Just as important, how efficient are they? For example, do they have a 24-hour information and reservation service that can be accessed by a collect call anywhere in the world?

According to an American Express survey carried out in the United States last July, a majority of companies said that they look for staff proficiency more than any other service feature; here's truth in the old advertising adage that an agency is only as good as the people serving your account.

So it's always a good idea to check out the folks at the front desk. As Lance Coleman, general manager of Knauf Travel in London, puts it: "We always encourage new clients to let their secretaries spend more time with our booking clerks. It's important that they have insight and better understanding of each other's problems and needs. The trouble is that secretaries aren't always sure what their bosses want. Sometimes the boss isn't sure either."

Knowing what you want can determine which travel agent you choose. For example, a consulting firm that charges its out-of-pocket travel expenses to its clients may be more concerned about efficient service than saving money. A manufacturing company that wants to shop around for the best rebates on total travel expenditure. Another company may be more interested in getting a maximum discount on hotels, or special expertise with meetings and trade fairs. Count with pride on a frequently traveled route or knowledge of a certain geographical area may be deciding factor. Hogg Robinson, a London-based travel agency, has a resident business expert on the Middle East and Africa whose services, ranging from help on government tenders to translations and market intelligence, are free to corporate clients.

Following a smorgasbord of services that we should expect from a major business travel agent:

- Around-the-clock, on-line computerized information and reservations service. Leading travel agents have their own high-technology systems such as Travicom/DPAS and Viata and videotex, which provide instant access to the reservation centers of all major airlines, immediate price and information availability, ticketing and timetables.

A good agency has staff members who know the ins and outs of promotional fare deals and can juggle rates and travel sector to fit the best possible deal. For example, they should be able to match APEX, PEX and other fare deals without the same sort of restrictions.

- Documents delivery. A reliable door-to-door service for tickets, visas and other travel documents.
- Packages for conferences, trade fairs and exhibitions. Expertise on travel incentives.
- Travel insurance. Corporate discounts for personal, baggage and medical expenses.
- Health. Advice and information on shots and other precautions. Details of climate and weather conditions.
- Hotel discounts and reservations, a service that is often neglected by corporate clients. Agents should offer special rates up to 50 percent less than published tariffs.
- Special services. Membership in airline clubs (especially exclusive ones like Swissair), a meet-and-greet service at major airports, discounts on car and air taxi rentals, help with visas and passports, no 1 percent service charge on travelers checks.
- Credit facilities. Most agents give extended credit to corporate clients (Kuoni, for example, allows 45 days to pay). Others (Lunn Poly and Hogg Robinson, also in London) have a corporate account service linked to Diners Club, which extends credit to 60 days. American Express Travel Management has its own system.
- Travel pattern analyses. A customized management report showing how much

Staff proficiency put first among qualities sought

money the agent is saving you (or could have) each month, by comparing the normal fare with the fare offered. Typically, this will be categorized by traveler, department, destination, and by type of travel service i.e. airplanes, hotels, car rentals and so on.

Travel agents traditionally make their money from commission (normally 10 percent) from airlines, tour operators and hotel bookings, not by charging their clients.

There is a growing tendency, however, especially in the United States, for such major corporations as IBM and General Motors to establish their own in-house travel facilities (called "in-plants" in trade jargon), often financed and controlled by a travel agent. In return, the company pays a management fee to the agent, which depends on who pays for what: personnel, office space and so on.

Since the demise of the Civil Aeronautics Board at the end of last year, airlines are now free to pay commissions direct to companies. So far, no major airline has done so, but the possibility of this happening is causing an upset in the travel industry.

It's a buyer's market. And competition for the business dollar is so intense that travel agents routinely give rebates, or kickbacks, to corporate clients (2 to 3 percent is normal, 6 to 7 percent is not uncommon). Consequently, agents may be earning as little as 1 to 2 percent of turnover.

This practice can result in diminishing returns.

The American Express survey noted that ability to get the lowest air fares, to monitor corporate travel policy and to supply management information reports weigh much heavier than the availability of rebates.

As one travel agent says: "Getting a discount doesn't mean you won't get wrong advice."

"The American Express 1984/85 Survey of Business Travel" is obtainable at \$14.50 from Box 13829, Phoenix, Arizona 85002.

Mahler and His World



Mahler, by Enrico Caruso.

architect and interior decorator. Finally, after Mahler's death in 1911, it was Moll who made the death mask and Hoffmann who designed the composer's simple but striking tombstone, inscribed merely with his name. All of these are amply documented in the Paris exhibition.

There is also a fascinating series of informal photographs of a coffee hour at the Moll residence, with a breathtaking cast of characters that includes — besides the Molls and the Mahlers — the theater director Max Reinhardt, the painter Gustav Klimt, the stage designer Alfred Roller, the composers Hans Pfitzner, and Josef Hoffmann.

While this must have been an exciting time in Vienna, it was also a time of great tensions, for the Hapsburg capital was then as it is now one of the most conservative cities of the Western world, deeply resistant to change. Mahler wanted very much to be director of the Hofoper, but he was determined to shake it out of its easy-going ways and make it a home of model operatic production. What you theater people call your tradition is nothing but your sloppiness," he is supposed to have said to the Opera's chorus on one occasion — a remark that is was popularized as "Tradition ist Schlamperie."

Not only was he rigorous in his musical standards, but he was often his own stage director as well, and as designer he brought in Alfred Roller, an artist and teacher who had not previously worked in the theater. Roller became one of the most celebrated of theater designers, abandoning painted flats and scenery that occupied space and making the psychological use of form and color. Many of his Vienna sets and costumes are documented here, including those of such

famous Mahler-era productions as "Don Giovanni," "Fidelio" and "Tristan and Isolde." Now that conductors, stage directors and designers are practically the stars of opera, it is hard to fathom that for the new production of "Don Giovanni" in 1905, neither Mahler's name nor Roller's can be found on the poster.

The exhibition also includes an extensive sample of manuscript scores and annotated copies, particularly fascinating in the case of such a faddish composer. One of the most interesting is Willem Mengelberg's copy of

the score of the Fourth Symphony with detailed notes by the conductor. "All the changes in red ink are made in Gustav Mahler's own hand." Next to this, circled, is the notation: "Guaranteed. W. Mengelberg." Below that: "All those in red pencil are by me." An arrow points to the words "Word of honor. W. Mengelberg."

Not only was Mahler immortalized by famous contemporaries, among them Auguste Rodin, and some not so famous, but the resurgence in popularity of his music is apparently paralleled by the popularity of his likeness as a kind of Pop art artifact. Several recent works of art in the show testify to this.

Two films of about 15 minutes each are included in the exhibition. One is an audiovisual survey of his life that parallels the exhibition but does not really add much to it. The other is a unique document: the aged Alma Mahler-Werfel (with the Mahlers' daughter, Anna, a sculptor) reminiscing mainly about Mahler's sitting in Paris for Rodin and about his relationship with the young Arnold Schoenberg in Vienna.

On successive Sundays during the show, documents in sound will be played, the rest of them being piano rolls of Mahler playing some of his own music. Others include singers from his era at the Vienna Opera, and historic interpretations the composer's works by Bruno Walter, Oskar Fried and Mengelberg.

"Gustav Mahler, un homme, une œuvre, une époque," Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président-Wilson, Paris 16; to March 31.



G.B. Anderson

DOONESBURY



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TRAVEL

The Song That Makes Strong Swiss Cry

by Mavis Guinard

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — It's just an old Swiss song that sums up most Alpine clichés, but it has been worked into music familiar the world over and helped cement the many differences of this tiny country.

"Pastoral calls have been known from the beginning of time and may be one of man's most ancient forms of communication," says Guy Métraux, a cross-cultural historian who has traced its evolution over 500 years from a folk song to the equivalent of a Swiss national anthem. "What is unique is that it has survived into the 20th century, possibly because of its emotional content."

Setting off on travels through Switzerland in 1828, James Fenimore Cooper made a note to himself to, as he put it, "enquire the true meaning of the *ranz des vaches*."

"It may have been in the lost score of one of the first operas performed in the United States, in 1796: "The Archers, or the Mountaineers of Switzerland." And, in 1913, it was brought to Chicago in an Austrian opera based on the patriotic legend of the Swiss soldier sentenced to death for singing the *ranz des vaches*.

In Switzerland itself, such composers as Emile-Jacques Dalcroze, Arthur Honegger and Jean Daerwyls have interpolated the *ranz* in their works. Others have drawn on it to compose music for men's choirs, bands and orchestras.

Commercialized and even ridiculed in Pierre Larousse's Dictionary of the 19th Century, as the "Marseillaise" of cattle, still the song has given the diverse people of Switzerland common roots. Mountain people, posted by waterfalls, lakes and Alpine huts, obligingly performed the *ranz* — for a fee — for curious tourists. It is the one recognizable air that crosses cantonal barriers of language and religion.

When he finally heard it played on the long alphorns, which carry sound for miles around, the sour notes of the instrument grated on his ears. But even today, Swiss admit that when they hear the *ranz*, or *Kuhreien*, as it is called in German, the melody tugs at their heartstrings.

Swiss herders — from Gruyère and the Oberland all the way to Appenzell — have vocalized the *ranz des vaches* to soothe, summon or guide their cows along the pastures. From dozens of regional variations, the musicologist Max Peter Baumann has found a single basic pattern. The words, which were added far later, once varied from one chalet to the next, but fall in three parts: a repeated call ("Liabu, liabu" is the refrain in Gruyère); a chanting roll call of the herd, then anecdotes of mountain life, ending on a plaintive note.

Since it was passed down orally, there is no way to tell if the *ranz* was originally sung or played, but in the 18th and 19th centuries it became a favorite musical theme to suggest Alpine or rustic scenes.

The notes were transcribed as early as 1545 by a companion of Martin Luther. Jean-Jacques Rousseau next entered it among exotic "savage" tunes — between Persian and Chinese airs and a Canadian jig — in his 1761 Dictionary of Music. He also recorded an earlier medical observation that it made Swiss recruits so homesick that they were forbidden to sing, play or whistle it on pain of death.

This legend was never verified, but charged the tune with such romantic content that Goethe, Wordsworth, Byron and all the romantic travelers in their trail tried to hear and describe its powerful effect.

For the Romantics, it evoked specially a proud, free people in their natural surroundings — dark pines, lush valleys and snow-capped Alps in the distance.

To capture up this mood, the composer André Gretry inserted the air into his opera "Guillaume Tell," staged in Paris during the French Revolution. Almost forty years later, Rossini wove it into the score of his opera on the same legend, following the mention of cowbells in the Schiller drama on which the libretto was based.

Franz Liszt borrowed the air for piano improvisations, and Robert Schumann stylized it for the background of "Manfred," the dramatic poem that Byron set in the Alps.

"Le Ranz des Vaches" will be shown at the Musée de l'Ancien-Evêché, Place de la Cathédrale 2, Lausanne, until March 17. Daily except Monday, from 2 to 5 P.M.; Thursday 2 to 7 P.M.

alphorn summoning hotel guests to view the sunrise had awakened him at 4 A.M. Since it was raining, he did not get up, but the melody kept running through his head to become the tune a shepherd plays to announce the arrival of Isolde's ship.

The *ranz* was adapted to many operettas with titles like "Swiss Family," "The Chalet," "The Cowherds" and even "Home! Sweet Home! or the Ranz des Vaches," first sung at Covent Garden.

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Dear shareholder,

Your Company has achieved record profits in 1984, its seventy-fifth operational year, largely due to the performance of subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and the Americas. Earnings per share have increased by a substantial 35 per cent and the total dividends for the year are the highest ever. The trend continues into the current year.

The Group balance sheet continues to strengthen with gross assets increasing to over £2 billion at the year end, including cash balances of £126 million which increased by the receipt of £166 million in November following the sale of our investment in House of Fraser and a bond issue in Germany. This resulted in total net borrowings, excluding those relating to our confirming businesses, decreasing from 30 per cent in 1983 to 21 per cent of gross assets.

Net assets per share have also increased by nearly 22 per cent to 241 pence per share.

Whilst still maintaining our investments in Africa, we have been expanding in the United Kingdom, Europe and the Americas which has, we consider, resulted in a significantly well balanced business, with profit contribution from these three areas now accounting for 47 per cent of total profits.

The hotel and casino divisions have substantially increased their profitability in the year with the Princess Properties International Group performing particularly well. A large proportion of the Group's capital expenditure during the year has been spent on upgrading and expanding these divisions.

I am glad to report that our manufacturing companies in the United Kingdom have also had a very good year, with greatly improved results being achieved by the Firststeel Group, Lonrho Textiles and George Outram. Some of our manufacturing companies in Africa have, however, been affected by reduced demand in local markets, but there are already signs of some improvement in the current year.

Our traditional activities of agriculture and mining continue to improve. We are the largest commercial food producer in Africa and, through well managed companies, have been able not only to supply local markets with produce but also to earn valuable foreign exchange for the countries concerned through the export of agricultural products not in demand locally. It is in this manner that we have been able to make a positive contribution to the alleviation of the plight of many people in the areas affected by drought.

You will already be aware that we disposed of our investment in House of Fraser in November for a cash consideration of £138 million and retained the right to receive a gross dividend of £2 million. This investment was acquired at a cost of slightly under £67 million, thereby producing, I am sure you will agree, a handsome return even without taking account of the £25 million dividend income received over the years.

Since the sale we have acquired a 6.3 per cent shareholding in House of Fraser. With our knowledge of the business we considered our purchases, at around 300 pence per share, to be an attractive investment. We have also been before the Monopolies Commission and the outcome of their deliberations will have a direct bearing on our future policy regarding House of Fraser.

It was with sadness that we learned that Lord Duncan-Sandys was intending to stand down as Chairman of your Company after many years. Sir Edward du Cann, who has been acting Chairman for the past year, has accepted the Board's unanimous offer of the Chairmanship. However, I am sure you will be pleased to know that Lord Duncan-Sandys has accepted the position of President and will, therefore, remain with your Company.

Finally, I would like to thank all employees worldwide for their hard work, loyalty and enthusiasm, without which we would not have been able to report such fine results this year.

MINING AND REFINING

Our platinum operations had a successful year with record output and profits. Production expanded to 235,000 ounces of platinum group metals in the year from 134,000 ounces only three years ago, and we have started a two year programme to increase output by a further 35,000 ounces per year. In addition, construction of our new plant to refine rhodium, ruthenium and iridium is now nearing completion and we will complete the erection of the copper/nickel refinery on the mine site by the end of the current year.

Group gold production was again well maintained at the 400,000 ounce per year level and profitability has increased.



Lonrho has achieved record profits in its 75th operational year

THE TREND CONTINUES INTO THE CURRENT YEAR

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Apart from other expansion programmes, a major increase in production is planned at the Ashanti gold mine in Ghana using funds from a consortium led by the International Finance Corporation.

The first of two large shaft systems to exploit the extensive gold reserves of Eastern Gold Holdings, the major new mine administered by The Anglo American Corporation, is nearing completion and underground development has commenced. We continue to have a 30 per cent shareholding in this property.

Significant improvements in profits from bituminous coal and anthracite mining have recently been forthcoming as a result of strengthening demand.

In equal partnership with Atlantic Richfield and Shell, we have been awarded a concession by the Bahamian Government for offshore oil and gas exploration covering some 2.4 million acres.

AGRICULTURE

Despite a lower crop yield than in the previous year, due to the lowest level of rainfall in over a decade, our tea growing company in Malawi achieved by far the highest profit ever recorded as a result of strong tea prices.

The expansion of the factory at Mindali has been completed, one year ahead of schedule.

Production at our seven sugar estates in Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa and Swaziland increased to 426,000 tonnes during the year and overall profitability increased.

The main area of the Group's expansion in Zambia is in the agricultural sector, where Kalangwa Estates, one of the largest producers of agricultural goods in the country, has made significant progress growing vegetables for export. The company continues to supply a large range of dairy and other produce for the home market.

Despite a third successive year of drought our agricultural activities in Zimbabwe achieved profit growth. The policy of strictly controlled stocking levels and continuing good ranch management has resulted in

Cattle—East African Tanning Extract Co., Kenya

satisfactory results from the ranches where 14,000 head of cattle were sold in the year. Revenue from cattle and coffee sales benefited from the strong U.S. dollar with 6,158 tonnes of wattle extract being exported and coffee production increasing.

At East African Tanning Extract in Kenya, prolonged periods without rain affected crop yields. It continues to be

The International Sporting Club was transferred to its new premises in Mayfair on 18 July, and the opening was a huge success. The building has been

a major exporter of wattle extract and its production of mushrooms during the year amounted to nearly 300 tons. We are currently investigating suitable agricultural opportunities in Tanzania, and it is hoped that we may enter into a joint venture in the near future.

HOTELS

The Princess Hotel Group has exceeded last year's record profits by 50 per cent, with a particularly strong performance from the hotels in Mexico.

The Acapulco Princess achieved occupancy levels in excess of 90 per cent during the first half of the year and continues to attract both tourist and conference trade with its fine facilities which include two golf courses, five swimming pools and conference rooms capable of handling groups of up to 2,000 people.

Phase three of the major renovation plan for the Hamilton Princess in Bermuda was completed in January, substantially improving the facilities at this hotel.

The Princess Casino in the Bahamas was opened in October 1983 and in its first year of operation has firmly established itself in the casino market.

The Metropole Group of Hotels has had a highly successful year, with the Birmingham, Blackpool and Brighton hotels returning record profits.

The Group's hotels in the United Kingdom handled over one thousand conferences in the period under review, thus maintaining their position as the leading exhibition and conference group in the country.

Major improvements were made to several of the Metropole hotels.

Record occupancies were achieved by all hotels with our new hotel in Blackpool doing particularly well, reaching an average occupancy of 73 per cent in its second full year of operation.

The casino division has also had a very satisfactory year. It was the first full year of operation at new premises for Crookford's Club, which has proved immensely successful.

In equal partnership with Atlantic

Jetta, were successfully introduced to the market and are already outselling their predecessors.

The company's prestige marque, Audi, also continued to make excellent progress.

The Group is also the sole importer for M.A.N. and Volkswagen commercial vehicles, and this part of the business reported a further improvement in sales performance.

Dutton-Forsyth has maintained its position as the fourth biggest retailer of Austin Rover vehicles within the United Kingdom and sold almost 19,000 BL vehicles.

Jack Barclay maintained its position as the world's leading distributor of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

have penetrated the bond market for prospectus and bond printing sold as one package. They are the only printers within a single organisation who can offer the printing of prospectuses, bonds and official advertisements under strict security conditions.

Harrison & Sons celebrated the 50th year of holding the British Post Office stamp printing contract and are the world's largest commercial stamp producers.

Holmes McDougall undertook a co-publishing venture with the EEC for a book outlining the role of the EEC to be distributed to schools in the United Kingdom.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

Yamaha motorcycle assembled by John Holt—Nigeria

The Firststeel Group in the United Kingdom has produced very pleasing results with profits almost double those of 1983. The successful introduction of new products played a major part in increasing the activity levels of these companies by 50 per cent over the previous year.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

ENGINEERING

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Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

KÜHNE & NAGEL

Kühne & Nagel, who employ nearly 7,500 people, have had another excellent year, particularly in their Western Hemisphere group where profits in Canada and the United States have increased considerably.

Trading in Germany, the United Kingdom, the Far East and Australia also progressed satisfactorily.

In addition to their transport connected activities, including freight forwarding, warehousing, port handling, stevedoring and ship agencies, Kühne & Nagel have set up an insurance brokerage group handling both marine and non-marine business.

There has been a substantial reorganisation of our stainless steel sinks division, which achieved a comfortable profit compared to losses last year.

Our water treatment contracting company, S.E.E. in Belgium, has made progress with major contracts in Africa and the United Arab Emirates.

The division of Holts in Nigeria, which assembles and sells generators based on Rolls-Royce and Deutz engines, had a very good year.

Our engineering company in Zimbabwe, W. Dahmer, exported a fleet of buses to Zambia during the year and continues to dominate the Zimbabwe market with its fine, robust vehicles, as much as 70 per cent of the constituent parts of which are manufactured locally.

Vitrex Paints in Zambia achieved an increase in profitability in the year with demand for its products far exceeding its production levels.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

Western Machinery & Equipment

introduced a new range of forage harvesters manufactured by Taarup which have achieved the No. 1 position in the United Kingdom market for this equipment and Waveare has made spectacular progress in sales of Deutz-Fahr combine harvesters.

Lonrho has been appointed United Kingdom concessionaire for the range of vehicles produced by the Spanish motor manufacturer SEAT.

In many African countries we continue to be agents and distributors for a number of major vehicle and agricultural equipment manufacturers, including

Mercedes-Benz, Massey Ferguson, Toyota, Peugeot, Land Rover, Volkswagen, BL and the range of General Motors.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

There has been a significant resurgence in the fortunes of the Glasgow Herald and Evening Times. Circulations of both papers improved steadily and advertising volumes have also shown very encouraging increases.

The Observer continued to maintain its position in the quality Sunday newspaper market, with six of its journalists winning major awards for their work.

Our 22 provincial newspapers, published by Scottish & Universal Newspapers, increased circulation levels whilst most of our competitors were showing varying levels of decline.

Greenaway & Harrison, in conjunction with Harrison & Sons,

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

WINES AND SPIRITS

Whyte & Mackay continued to pursue its policy of long term brand development.

Whyte & Mackay Special is now judged to be the ninth biggest brand of all spirit types in the United Kingdom and sixth in England. During the year an important association was formed with IDV (UK) Ltd., who now represent Whyte & Mackay in various major English outlets.

Our French wine interests have had another satisfactory year with recent vintages from Châteaux Rausan-Ségla and Smith-Haut-Lafitte receiving some particularly favourable comment.

In Kenya we commenced production and distribution of traditional African beer during the year and we also continue to operate 18 breweries elsewhere in partnership with African Governments and Municipalities.

The Group now has three bottling plants in Nigeria and a plant in Zambia, principally handling Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola in the respective countries.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

FINANCE, GENERAL TRADE AND AIRCRAFT

The Group's property investment companies have had another very successful year.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

Gulfstream III—one of the Group operated aircraft

The programme of selective sales has continued but, notwithstanding these, the overall value of the portfolio at the end of the year has increased to in excess of £66 million. The annual net rental income, both in the United Kingdom and in France, has also substantially improved.

The international financing and confirming operations of Balfour Williamson were again seriously affected by world trading conditions, but prospects for 1985 are considerably brighter.

Tradewinds Airways became Britain's first scheduled all-cargo carrier in November 1983, and scheduled services to Toronto and Chicago operated during the year.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

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Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

Southern Watch and Clock, who are

suppliers to the horological trade, had

a very satisfactory year and continue to

be a consistently good profit earner for

the Group.

Baumann Hinde, the Group's cotto

merchandising company, traded well

despite unsettled market conditions.

Stamp by Harrison & Sons—High Wycombe

Shaft headgear—Western Platinum, Marikana

Shaft headgear—Western

Platinum, Marikana

Shaft headgear—Western

Platinum, Marikana

Statistics Index

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

British Firm Tests Chips Capable of 'Juggling' TasksBy BARNABY J. FEDER
New York Times Service

LONDON — Anyone struggling to soothe an upset infant while carrying on a telephone conversation and making dinner can take comfort from the thought of how glorious the performance would seem to a computer designer. Computers can handle incomprehensible amounts of information at dazzling speed, but they are, for all intents and purposes, hopeless at doing several things at once. Somehow, they have to sort out an order in which to handle each piece of information.

Although the computer's sequential approach works wonderfully on some problems, and acceptably on many more, many computer designers concerned with building the super information processors of the future — sometimes known as fifth-generation computers — believe that the path to a real breakthrough is through systems that operate more like the human mind. Their jargon for simultaneously handling several problems, or several parts of one problem, is "parallel processing."

This year will be a crucial one for what currently looks to be the most advanced design of such a processor — a microchip called the transputer. The transputer is the first processor made by Immos International PLC, the company set up in 1978 with funding from the British government to give Britain a domestic microchip maker. The government sold Immos last summer to Thorn EMI PLC.

The Thorn takeover has given Immos solid financial backing for plans to offer test transputers to computer makers by the middle of this year. The schedule calls for regular sales by the end of the third quarter, and volume output by the end of the year, along with the introduction of the second transputer in March delivery.

A record 36,300 contracts for crude oil changed hands on the exchange Thursday, surpassing the previous high of 24,934 set Dec. 12. Each contract represents 1,000 barrels of oil.

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Andrew Lebow, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., said the buying began in Europe among refiners and traders and then gained momentum.

"There was tremendous pent-up demand," Mr. Lebow said. "But as long as you had the threat of OPEC unraveling, people would not go in and buy."

At the end of a meeting in Geneva, nine of the 13 OPEC members agreed to cut some prices while Nigeria would roll back part of an earlier price cut.

On the spot or noncontract market, Arabian light oil for February delivery rose 15 cents a barrel to \$27.75. On Wednesday, OPEC agreed to cut that blend \$1 a barrel to \$28.

Meanwhile, spot prices for Brent oil from the North Sea rose 55 cents for February delivery.

In theory, there are numerous applications: complex telecommunications, mixing sight, sound, and data; advanced graphics and simulation; robotics; interpretation of data from arrays of sensors, and finite element analysis.

However, the jump from "existing" approaches to using the transputer for parallel processing could be a risky one for designers. The key may be the spread of Occam, the language developed in tandem with the transputer and named after William of Occam, the medieval philosopher whose ideas on problem solving are today known as the "Kiss" Principle — Keep It Simple, Stupid.

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Jan. 31, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	S	D	U.S.	F.F.	I.L.	G.M.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.9005	4.025	113.12	34.98	8.032	—	5.62	133.79	140.50
Brussels	42.37	77.45	20.0145	5.65	3.647	77.025	—	22.68	24.85
Frankfurt	3.1677	3.275	112.70	32.70	1.621	85.48	4.999	113.30	120.45
London (G)	1.1205	1.1205	3.7575	10.79	2.2045	—	1.1205	1.1205	1.1205
Paris	1.95450	2.01190	614.57	220.74	545.44	204.84	72.22	74.51	—
New York (c)	1.1285	1.1255	9.28	1.930.00	2.58	63.35	2.483	25.40	—
Paris	9.6005	10.0005	3.0505	4.9575	2.70	15.89	3.1625	3.3791	—
Tokyo	2.6725	3.0142	84.535	27.645	74.755	4.22	Not Available	—	—
Zurich	0.7929	0.8247	2.2318	1.40247	2.528	4.0008	1.8807	177.284	124.94
ECU	0.97493	1.06479	3.08849	0.9382	0.9263	2.0125	2.0125	242.322	—

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Jan. 31, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

(S) Sterling (D) Deutsche Mark (U.S.) U.S. Dollars (F) French Franc (I.L.) Italian Lira (G.M.) German Mark (R.F.) French Franc (S.F.) Swiss Franc (Yen) Yen

(*) Sterling (**) Deutsche Mark (†) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (†) Units of 1000 (c) Units of 10000

N.G.: Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Sources: Banque du Luxembourg (Brussels); Banque Commerciale Italienne (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (Tunis); Rival, Arithm. Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 31

	1 mon.	2 mon.	3 mon.	6 mon.	1 year
Dollar	4.00%	4.25%	4.50%	4.75%	5.00%
Deutsche Mark	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
French Franc	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
Italian Lira	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
German Mark	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
Swiss Franc	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%
Yen	5.00%	5.25%	5.50%	5.75%	6.00%

Notes: Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (Yen).

Interest rates in percent.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 3,940,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 3,258,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low Quot. Chgs.

A 20 24 9 4 15 16

B 20 24 9 4 15 16

C 20 24 9 4 15 16

D 20 24 9 4 15 16

E 20 24 9 4 15 16

F 20 24 9 4 15 16

G 20 24 9 4 15 16

H 20 24 9 4 15 16

I 20 24 9 4 15 16

J 20 24 9 4 15 16

K 20 24 9 4 15 16

L 20 24 9 4 15 16

M 20 24 9 4 15 16

N 20 24 9 4 15 16

O 20 24 9 4 15 16

P 20 24 9 4 15 16

Q 20 24 9 4 15 16

R 20 24 9 4 15 16

S 20 24 9 4 15 16

T 20 24 9 4 15 16

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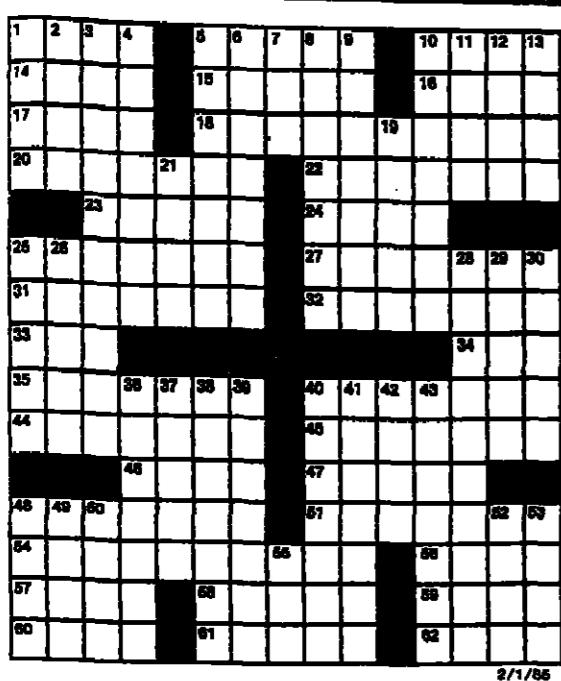
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**ACROSS**

- 1 Venue
5 "Cave ____"
10 Radar signal
14 Genius of freshwater fish
15 Three-time A.L. batting champ
16 Punjabi potentate
17 Border on
18 Talent for making millions
20 Ornamental handwork
22 All-day rains
23 Belle taken to Troy
24 As to
25 Cotton cloth
27 Called on
31 Eating area
32 Keynes's topic
33 Browning's "Brats"
34 Fiddler-crab genus
35 Become greater
40 Tidied (up)
44 Famed twister of words
45 Threws out
46 Dame illustrator
- DOWN**
- 1 Part of a baseball
2 Russian hut
3 Iffy
4 Ultra
5 Remark
6 Property-title receiver
7 Nest, in Nica
8 Not straight-forward
9 Of a secret society
10 Trained; oriented
11 Nobelist in Physics: 1914
12 Addition: Abb.
- CROSSWORD CLUES**
- 47 What the toxophilite did
48 Characteristic marks
51 Burst inward
54 Criterion
56 Pitcher
57 Two-toed sloth
58 Passover feast
59 Cozy
60 Jupati, e.g.
61 Hebrew months
62 Tupolevs, for short
63 Gratiano's bride
64 Handled
65 Rue man
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SPORTS

For Evert, Still a Process of Growing

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When she reflects on her career, Chris Evert Lloyd prefers to think in terms of how she has grown, not aged. It is a subtle but an important distinction.

Evert remembers her emergence as a bashful teen-ager, nicknamed Chrissie, Little Miss Cool, the Ice Maiden. She remembers being inhibited and a little afraid, compared to the way she sees herself now — as a 30-year-old, self-assured role model for women's tennis who is still improving. Chrissie, she says, would be no match for Evert.

Until last weekend, however, some fans may have preferred to remember her as Chrissie, a shy but also a steely tough baseliner who would rally intermittently for a point, until winning it became more a matter of principle than worth. Chrissie was the young woman who dominated tennis during the 1970s, when her sole purpose was to be the best.

"I was more single-minded then," Evert said Tuesday. "I had better concentration. I had nerves of steel."

In the past two years, her nerves became jangled when she faced Martina Navratilova. Thirteen times they had played since the 1982 Australian Open, and all 13 times Navratilova had won. Most times the matches were excruciatingly close, and Evert could single out a point or two that had made the difference, but that had made losing more frustrating.

If Navratilova had not become an obsession, she had become an obstacle for Evert, whose ambition was to regain her No. 1 spot in the world. Instead, she heard that she would never beat her again and that Navratilova might be the most dominant player of all time.

The letters and response I got from people the last two years mostly said, 'Please beat Martina,'" Evert said Tuesday in an interview. "They weren't used to seeing me lose."

Then last Sunday, in the final of a tour event at Key Biscayne, Florida, she defeated Navratilova, 6-2, 6-4. The victory was especially sweet because Navratilova had said that, even on an off day, she thought she could beat Evert. It was a victory that might have silenced some skeptics — for now.

"People were starting to doubt me, to lose faith," Evert said. "And I wondered sometimes whether I would ever beat her again. That's why winning gave me a lot of satisfaction. I had been coming close, but instead of giving up, thinking it was futile, I showed I can still play my best."

She showed that the toughness was still there, the need to compete and win. She may not be as driven as she once was, she said, but she is willing to make the sacrifices necessary to remain at the top.

In the 1970s, when she was dominant, it was the other women who had to measure up. When Tracy Austin beat Evert at her own baseline game five consecutive times, she understood it was time for her to change. She was introduced to the net.

Then, when Navratilova began to overpower her with a more physical style, Evert, the one who never appeared to sweat, began pumping iron. "Not to be a body builder," she said. "But for more strength. Martina is stronger than any of the women. I wanted to be a better athlete because now it isn't enough to be a great player."

She exhibits a sense of purpose when admirers wonder why she has not retired. What

is there left to prove? Evert said that some women do ask, "Why don't you have a baby?"

"I used to say I would when I was in my 30s," she said. "Now I'm 30 but I'm not impulsive or a good planner. I feel comfortable now and I don't feel any pressure. There's plenty of time."

As with most celebrities, her career and personal life have been a matter of public record. And as she has matured, Evert has been willing to share some of her innermost thoughts, something Chrissie would not have been capable of doing.

There was her fling with Jimmy Connors, her marriage to John Lloyd, which has survived a brief separation, and the self-imposed sabbaticals she took to pursue other interests, even one as seemingly mundane as sunbathing at the beach.

Last month Evert, a native Floridian, was persuaded to go snorkeling for the first time. She picked a place in Australia that occasionally drew sharks.

Those interests can be distractions for someone working her way back to the top, but now they are part of Evert's challenge. The risk is that she will linger too long, becoming a stepping stone for a new generation of teen-agers. But she is ready to accept that.

"Everyone dreams of going out on top, of winning Wimbledon or the U.S. Open and then waving goodbye," she said. "But I think it may be more normal not to go out on top. That may be reality."

"I think I'll know when I've reached my peak, though. But I don't think I'm there yet. It's just that for five years I dominated so easily, people think that Chris isn't as good anymore."



Maria Walliser after her run in the World Championships.

Walliser Wins Downhill In Women's Combined

The Associated Press

SANTA CATERINA, Italy — Maria Walliser of Switzerland won the women's downhill for the combined standings, the opening event Thursday in the World Alpine Ski Championships.

The 21-year-old Swiss mastered the 2,138 meters of the Cavedale course in one minute, 16.26 seconds. Traudi Haecher of West Germany was second in 1:16.41, and Claudine Emonee of France third in 1:16.50, both unexpectedly coming in ahead of many of the heavy favorites in the race.

The women's combined title will be awarded after the slalom on Monday.

Despite Walliser's victory, the Swiss were a disappointment. They were expected to sweep the top honors after clocking the fastest times in trials earlier this week.

Brigitte Oertli of Switzerland was fourth in 1:16.60. Veronika Wallinger of Austria fifth in 1:16.67, and another Austrian, Sylvie Eder, sixth in 1:16.68.

The Olympic champion and World Cup leader, Michaela Figini of Switzerland, the favorite in the race, was seventh in 1:16.74. She had the fastest time on the second part of the course, but she made mistakes early in the race that killed her chances of winning.

Another Swiss, Zora Haas, fell shortly after the start and suffered a dislocated shoulder, officials said. She was taken from the course by helicopter.

Haecher was the sensation of the day. Starting No. 20 and ninth at the intermediate clocking, she had a strong finish to come close to Walliser.

Elisabeth Kirchler of Austria was eighth in 1:16.83, and West Germans Marina Kiehl ninth in 1:16.93 and Regine Moeslechner 10th in 1:16.96.

Walliser said she was very pleased with her run.

"I want a medal in the combination but I doubt I can stay out in front after the slalom," she said. "There are too many good slalomists close behind me."

Haecher also said, "I am not very good in slalom and I am afraid it will not make it to a medal."

Emonet complained about a poor start that cost her precious time. "I was really hoping to do better," she said.

"I made too many mistakes," Figini lamented. "I almost lost control at the second curve. But I'll do better in the title downhill."

Men's trials continued on Thursday in Bormio, Italy. The first men's event is the downhill portion of the combined on Friday.

The president of the International Alpine Ski Federation, Marc Hodler, announced Thursday that Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg would be allowed to compete at the championships if the Austrian-born skier produced a written pledge that he would pursue an application for Luxembourg nationality.

The decision was immediately welcomed by the president of the Italian Winter Sports Federation, Arrigo Gattai, who said the organizers would not let Girardelli compete unless he produced a Lux-

embourg passport. Gattai said Hodler was "acting against the rules."

But Hodler's statement seemed to end the doubts about Girardelli's eligibility.

Girardelli was excluded from the last World Championships three years ago and from the 1984 Olympics. The winner of seven World Cup races this season, he will be a favorite in next week's men's slalom and giant slalom races.



Irene Appel

Irene Appel Announces Retirement

The Associated Press

SANTA CATERINA, Italy — Irene Appel of West Germany announced her retirement Thursday, two days before her scheduled performance in the women's downhill race at the World Ski Championships.

The 27-year-old skier from Seeg-Allgau made the announcement as her younger teammates, Traudi Haecher, Marina Kiehl, Regine Moeslechner and Michaela Gerg finished among the top 12 in the combined downhill, the opening event of the competition.

Appel, appearing close to tears, said she realized in practice runs for her fourth world championships that she was no longer able to keep the pace of the best competitors.

"I thought it was fair to make room for the younger teammates. It was a difficult decision, but I realized it was the due time for it," she said.

Irene, the eldest of the Appel family of talented skiers, was a silver medalist in the Olympic giant slalom at Lake Placid, New York. She also won a silver in the downhill of the 1978 World Championships.

In the World Cup she scored nine victories — six in giant slalom, one in super-g, one in slalom, and one in downhill, the discipline she liked most.

She said she planned to devote more time to her medical studies and to begin practicing in a Munich hospital next spring.



Chris Evert Lloyd: "I can still play my best."

76ers, on Home Court, Down Celtics, 122-104

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Maybe the only way to settle the issue of superiority between the Philadelphia 76ers and the Boston Celtics is to put them on a neutral court.

The 76ers, with Moses Malone scoring 38 points and gathering 24

rebounds, routed the Celtics, 122-104.

That evened the season series between the National Basketball Association powerhouses at two victories each. Boston winning both at home and Philadelphia a pair on its home court.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was Indiana 120, Cleveland 115; Detroit 120, Kansas City 116; Washington, 106; Chicago 95; Phoenix 110, New York 93, and Houston 116, the Los Angeles Lakers 113.

"It's always tough to win down here," said Boston's Larry Bird, who was held to 16 points.

Philadelphia's Julius Erving, who scored 15 points, said, "In Boston we fell apart at the end. Tonight they fell apart at the end."

Both teams managed 45 field goals, but the 76ers were 31 for 32 from the foul line, while Boston

was 14 for 20.

NBA FOCUS

rebounds, routed the Celtics, 122-104.

had only 11 of 19. Malone was a perfect 16-for-16 on free throws.

There also was the possibility that Boston could have been fired from having played on back-to-back nights.

"We might be a tired team but that doesn't take away from Philadelphia's fine performance," said Boston's coach, K.C. Jones.

The weariness theory made the Sixers' coach, Billy Cunningham, bristle.

"If you followed us, you know we have the most road games of any team in the league and have been to the West Coast twice. If anything, we are the ones who need the rest," he said.

Neither Cunningham nor Erving felt the score would have any impact on the series.

"It means we're 2-2 for the series and that's all," said Cunningham.

Erving said the victory "keeps us from falling two and a half games behind" the Atlantic Division-leading Celtics who now lead Philadelphia by half a game.

Bird, who had scored 80 points including two game-winning baskets in the last two games, said the 76ers played him very aggressively.

"They doubled on me and I just couldn't get into position," he said.

Wednesday's Results

76ers 122, Celtics 104.

SCORING

76ers 122, Celtics 104.

PEOPLE

Leonard Bernstein Will Conduct July 4 Concert

Leonard Bernstein will conduct the National Symphony Orchestra on its Fourth of July concert at the Capitol grounds in Washington. The program will include Bernstein's "An American Songfest." Other highlights of the NSO's 1985-86 season include a four-week-tour of Europe next September and the American premiere of Krzysztof Penderecki's recently completed "Polish Requiem," parts of which Mstislav Rostropovich conducted in the 1983-84 season.

There will also be the world premiere of the Fifth Symphony of Finnish composer Aulis Sallinen.

The actress Farrah Fawcett, who will be 38 Saturday, gave birth to a son Wednesday in Los Angeles while her companion of five years, the actor Ryan O'Neal, 43, watched over her through the natural delivery.

□

Author Mark Twain once scolded an 8-year-old neighbor boy for reading "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" because they were "books about bad boys." It was reported Wednesday, Cole Taylor, a retired editor and publisher and former neighbor of Twain in Redding, Connecticut, told American Heritage magazine the author said he should read instead his "best book, 'Recollections of Joan of Arc.'" Taylor said in 1908, when he was 8 years old, he met Twain, then 73, and told him how much he loved "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." "He listened to me, and then, to my surprise, he bent over and shook his finger at me and scolded: 'You shouldn't read those books about bad boys! Why librarians won't allow them in the children's rooms in the libraries! Now don't you go and imitate those rascals Tom and Huck.'"

Though he worked exclusively in Hollywood after 1939, Kern was more than ready when Rodgers and Hammerstein invited him back to Broadway to provide the music for a new musical that eventually became "Annie Get Your Gun." In November of 1945, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on the street in New York. Ten days later, without having come out of a coma, Kern died. He was 60 years old.

While "Show Boat" was still in rehearsal, Edna Ferber was invited to hear a new song, a late addition that would serve as a Greek chorus throughout the show. Years later, she recalled her first encounter with "Ol' Man River."

"My hair stood on end, tears came to my eyes. I knew that this was a great song. This was a song that would outlast Kern and Hammerstein's day and my day and your day."

When "Show Boat" opened at Washington's National Theater on Nov. 15, 1927, for its first tryout, it was more than four hours long. It was said that Ziegfeld's weeping, and the gnashing of his teeth, could be heard in the back of the theater. Ecstatic reviews and sellout crowds showed that the music was the show's selling point, and by the time it got to New York two months later, most of what was cut was dialogue.

"Show Boat" immediately identified as a masterpiece, revolutionized America's musical theater. It ran for almost 600 performances. Eventually, there would be five Broadway revivals, three motion pictures and countless road shows. But the stock market crash in October of 1929 would have a debilitating effect on Broadway, as would the advent of "talkies," which virtually killed the road shows that had been a major source of income.

As a result, in terms of serious subject matter and integrated dramatic development, there would be no immediate successor to "Show Boat" ("Porgy and Bess" did poorly in 1935) until Rodgers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" in 1943.

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He left behind more than 100 scores for stage shows and movies; more than 1,000 songs written with more than 60 collaborators.

A new type of artificial foot, an apartment complex for young professionals and a monument to Benjamin Franklin were among 13 winners of presidential design awards announced by President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday. The awards, announced at a ceremony in the Oval Office, were the first to be made under a program established in December 1983. Winners were selected by a jury of design experts headed by architect I.M. Pei.

□

Songwriter Jerome Kern: Thanks for the Melody

By Richard Harrington
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jerome Kern was the master of pure melody, the greatest melodist in the history of American music.

"Ol' Man River . . . Smoke Gets in Your Eyes . . . The Song Is You . . .

Along with Irving Berlin and George Gershwin, he helped emancipate popular song from the stultifying clichés of Tin Pan Alley.

"All the Things You Are . . . The Way You Look Tonight . . .

He also revolutionized the American musical theater in 1927 with "Show Boat," a landmark work that extricated Broadway from the dominance of Viennese operetta and revues.

Kern, who died in 1945, was born 100 years ago. In this centennial year, he is celebrated as much for being the father of the contemporary musical as for being the first great native master of the popular song genre. He is the subject of a new 22-cent U.S. stamp, but more important, his legacy remains vibrant in a score of songs culled from the thousand that he wrote for 104 stage productions and films including half a dozen from "Show Boat" alone.

Jerome Kern was born a generation after Victor Herbert, a generation before Richard Rodgers. As such he provided the vital link between the operetta tradition Herbert embodied and the modernism of Rodgers.

Jérôme Kern was born Jan. 27, 1885, in New York City, to comparatively well-off parents. His mother was an accomplished pianist, his father the manager of a department store. Surprisingly little is known about his early life except that the family moved to Newark, New Jersey, when Kern was 12 and that he had some formal musical training early on (he was described as a good but unexceptional student).

The most important early event in Kern's life may have happened on his 10th birthday. His mother took him to a Broadway show and the vital connection was made. He eventually studied piano and harmony at the New York College of Music, but his father refused to let him go to Europe for further study.

Kern's big breakthrough didn't occur until 1912, when he wrote his first complete score, "The Red-



Betty Kern Miller, daughter of the composer, and friends at stamp unveiling.

er. Kern's father had tried to get him involved in the family business. Young Kern was sent to New York to buy two pianos, but spellbound by the sales talk, bought 200, almost ruining his father. Soon Kern was sailing for Germany, where he studied theory and harmony. He also spent some time in London. The father, incidentally, sold the pianos on installation plans and ultimately made a profit.

Although his first published song, "At the Casino," had appeared in 1902, Kern's first job at a publishing house was as a billing clerk. His first significant success came when he signed with Max Dreyfus, who headed the T. B. Harms publishing company. Dreyfus rejected Kern's initial songs, but saw the potential of the songwriter. Dreyfus provided a rigorous apprenticeship for Kern, who worked as a song plugger, playing new songs for performers who might add them to their repertoire, and played songs in department stores to push sheet music sales.

In order to distinguish it from operettas, Kern called "Show Boat" an American musical play." Kern and Hammerstein (who also did the show's book), treated Ferber's novel as a legitimate piece of Americana; as a result, their work was much closer to legitimate theater than to the musical form.

The Princess shows used small casts and economical sets and had an informal, intimate atmosphere that was sophisticated and American. The songs were not interpolations, but flowed as part of the plots — which were still prepos

terous, however. Kern had major hits with "Sally" (1920) and "Sunrise" (1925), both of which had more than 500 performances. Among the songs those shows produced: "Look for the Silver Linings" and "Who?"

The who turned out to be Edna Ferber, and the silver lining was her best-selling epic novel, "Show Boat." Kern was only halfway through it when he realized this was what he had been waiting for. He called up lyricist Oscar Hammerstein II and within days they were at work on the show.

It was Kern's passion that imbued it with a sense of purpose. Producer Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., was not always happy with this somber musical that examined broken marriages, compulsive gambling, miscegenation and the harsh life style of southern blacks.

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OBSERVER

Just a Hairline Case

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I am thinking of my hair. I am proud of our relationship. It is a good relationship. My hair and I have been good for each other.

As I tell all who care to know, my hair has been good to me, not failing out and leaving me bald half and psychologically vulnerable in the years when I needed a really secure psychology, and not giving me any really bad dandruff problems either, to speak of, though naturally there has been a little of the white rain on the old blue serge suit now and then, as there is for everybody. It's only natural, like bloodshot eyeballs on Sunday morning. Big deal, right?

So I can sincerely say, "My hair has been good to me." And if my hair could speak it would say the same about yours truly.

"You might think that, being hair, I don't have much sensitivity," it would say, "but I'll tell you this: friend: This guy in whose skull I live has been good to me."

All right, I don't want to put words in my hair's mouth, so enough of that. I will merely point out that if my hair were unhappy it would still be on my head after all these years?

Now there are people who say thinking about my hair is sick, sick, sick. And what do these people think about? They think about their teeth and are the teeth ruining their smile. Or they think about their posture and is upright spine causing them to leave a poor impression when they are being inspected by rich and famous people.

Or they think about their mounds: Are their arteries getting the blood around handily, is the liver working off the beer OK, and so on.

All this is all right with me. When it comes to the carcass, everybody ought to be entitled to concentrate on the part of their choice, without other people calling them "sick, sick, sick."

Personally, though I get the creeps whenever I have to sit around with people thinking about their livers and arteries, but a lot of people just can't find contentment thinking of something as pleasant as hair. With these people, it's got

to be liver and arteries day and night.

Say, "A penny for your thoughts," and right away they'll say, "Liver and arteries. How about that?"

"Hair," you say. "I was thinking that my hair has been good to me."

And they sneer because they can't understand anybody thinking about a body part that might not betray them and suddenly leave them dead, the way the liver and arteries can, or the heart, the kidneys, the spinal fluid, and so on.

With these people, the whole idea of the thing is to worry about a part that might kill them at any minute.

"All the Things You Are . . . The Way You Look Tonight . . .

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